

GENERAL REPORT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL

FOR

1903-1904.



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1904.

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
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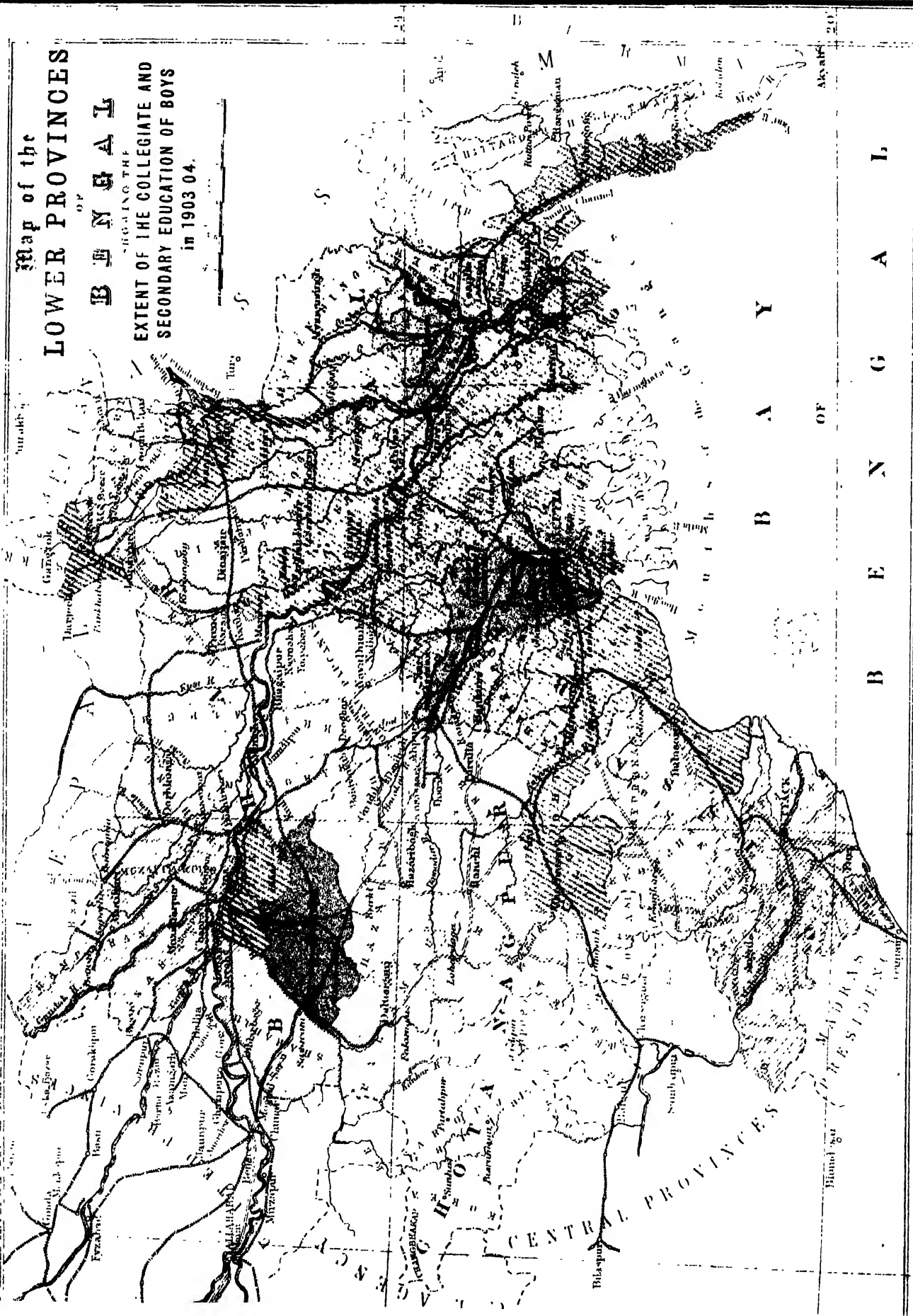
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Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 10 per cent. and upwards. 
- " II. 5 to below 10 per cent. 
- " III. 2½ to below 5. 
- " IV. below 2½. 

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
 OF
BENGALEE
 SHOWING THE
 EXTENT OF THE COLLEGIATE AND
 SECONDARY EDUCATION OF BOYS
 in 1903-04.

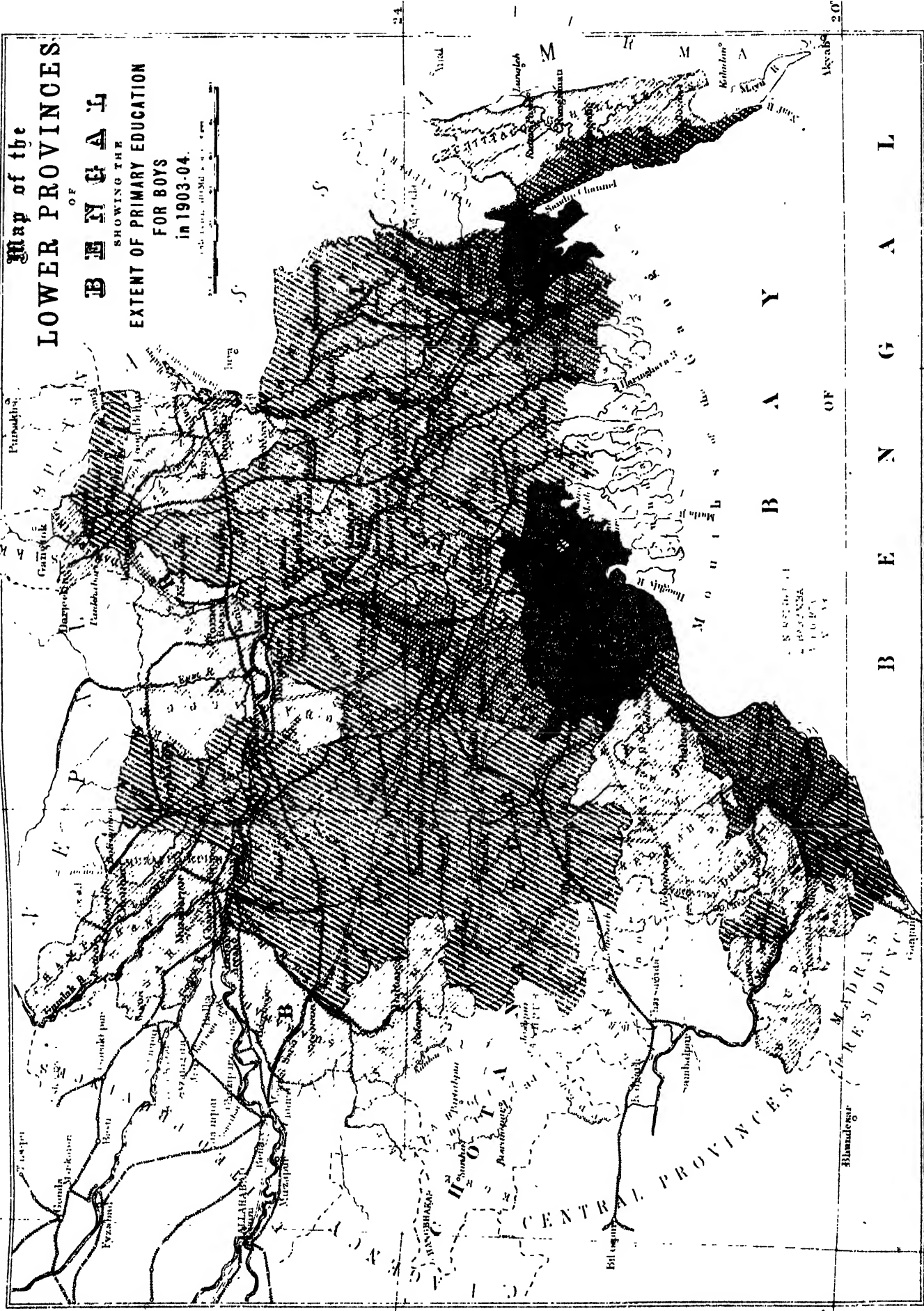


B E N G A L
 OF
 B A Y

CENTRAL PROVINCES

MADRAS
 PRESIDENCY

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
 OF
BEYGLAR
 SHOWING THE
 EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
 FOR BOYS
 in 1903-04.



Excludes Schools for Europ.

REFERENCES.

Class I. 40 per cent. and upwards.

" II. 30 to below 40 per cent. ...

" III. 15 to below 30 "

" IV. below 15 "

B E N G A L

24° 20'

86° 90'

Excludes Schools for European

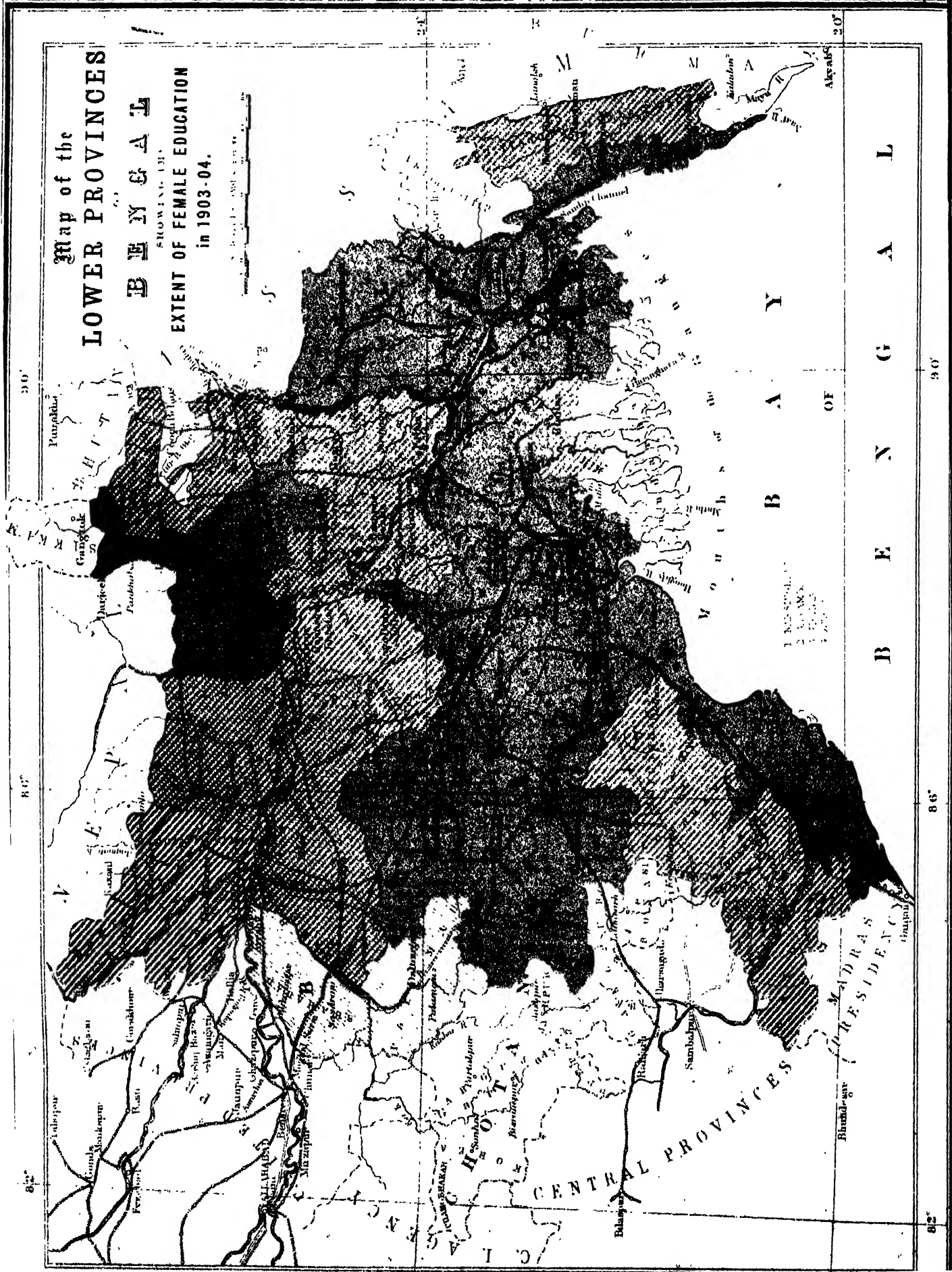
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Class I. 2 per cent. and upwards

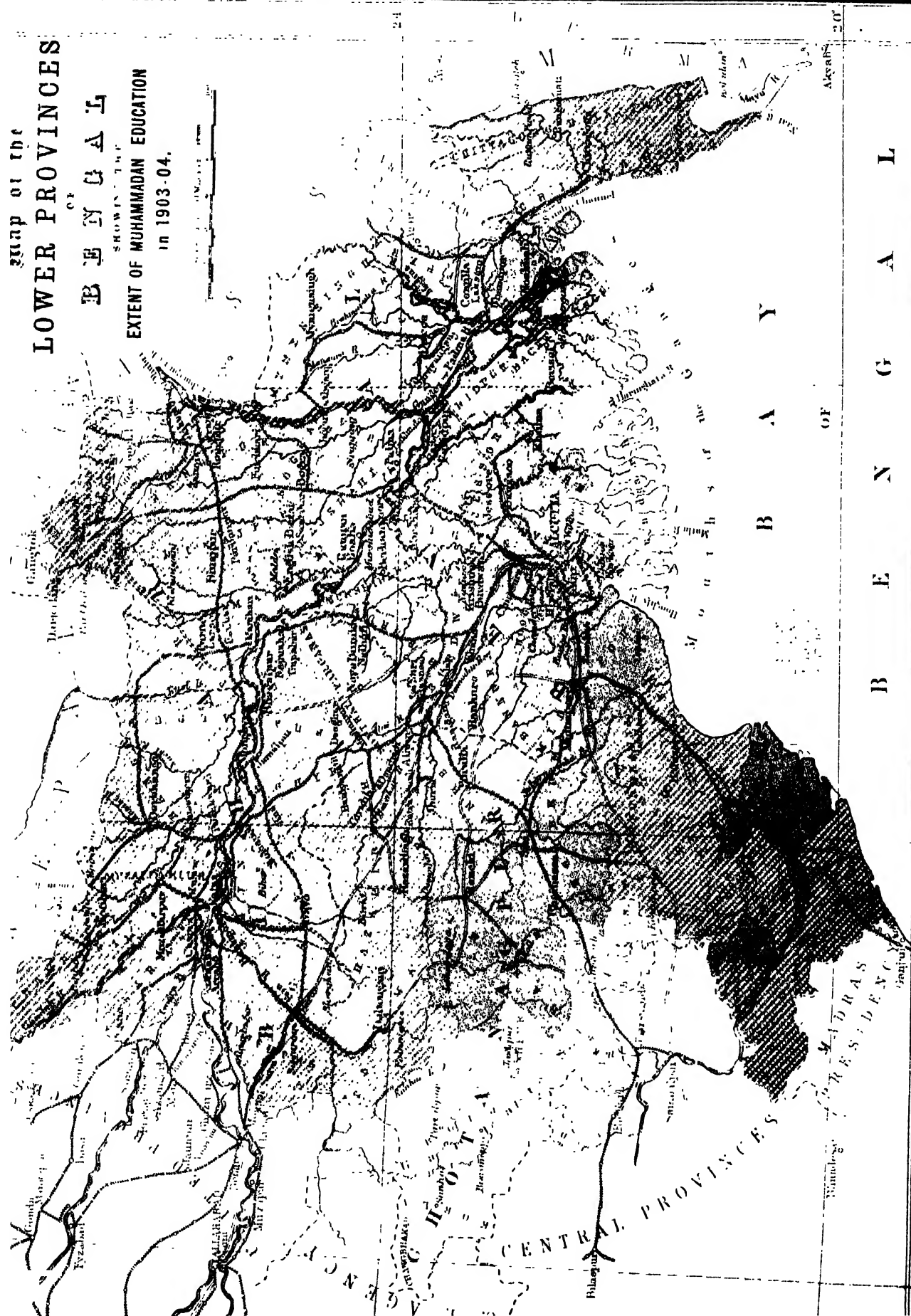
" II. 1 to below 2 per cent.

" III. $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to below 1 per cent.

" IV. below $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.



Group of the
LOWER PROVINCES
 of
BERNAMA
 SHOWS THE
 EXTENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION
 in 1903-04.



Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

- Class I. 20 per cent. and upwards . . . ■
- " 10 to below 20 per cent. . . . ■
- " 5 to below 10 " . . . ■

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1903-1904.

CHAPTER I—INTRODUCTORY.

THIS report has been drawn up on the same lines as in former years, according to the instructions received from Government. Each of its chapters has been independently paragraphed.

2. The most noticeable features of the year under view have been: (1) the strengthening of the inspecting staff by the appointment of an Inspectress of Schools from England, and of an additional number of Sub-Inspectors, Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Guru Instructors; (2) measures adopted for improving the condition of Subdivisional Guru Training schools; (3) further expansion of female education, by the appointment of zenana teachers belonging to the orthodox class of Hindus and Muhammadans, by the opening of training classes for Hindu and Muhammadan widows and school-masters' wives, and by the establishment of another High school for girls; (4) the training of Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools in Training Schools in the new methods of instruction; (5) the supply to Secondary and Primary schools of Kindergarten materials and other educational appliances; (6) the expansion of the system of visiting committees for Government schools and of committees of management for aided Upper Primary and Secondary schools; (7) measures for the institution of "Common Rooms" in connection with Government Colleges; (8) the encouragement of Conferences among Educational Officers for the discussion of the new system of education with a view to increasing its popularity and bringing experience to bear upon its working; (9) the revision of the rules for the award of Middle and Primary scholarships, in order to give effect to the Government orders abolishing the Middle and Primary Scholarship examinations as public examinations; (10) Conferences held by leading Muhammadan experts for the purpose of improving the conditions of Maktabas and Koran schools; (11) the opening of an Agricultural class in connexion with the Ravenshaw Collegiate School; (12) the opening of technical classes in the Victoria School for boys, and of type-writing and commercial classes at the Dow Hill School for girls, both at Kurseong; (13) the closing of the Kurseong Training College for teachers, and the opening of a Training School for Female teachers at the Dow Hill School, Kurseong; and (14) the opening of special classes in the Sanskrit College for the teaching of higher Sanskrit subjects.

CHAPTER II.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

General statistics of Institutions and pupils.—The following table compares the statistics of all classes of educational institutions for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PUPILS PER SCHOOL	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—						
University	45	8,036	46	8,693	178.4	174.1
Secondary (for males) { High English Schools ..	551	121,922	565	121,562	218.4	209.4
{ Middle Vernacular ..	980	72,052	1,016	76,508	73.5	75.0
{ Upper Primary ..	939	51,673	884	51,116	54.9	57.8
Primary (for males) .. { Lower ..	4,554	195,564	4,831	216,928	12.9	44.5
Special (including Madrasahs and institutions for professional training).	42,870	1,091,162	44,219	1,176,338	2.4	26.5
Female (Secondary and Primary) ..	713	21,015	896	23,669	28.5	26.7
Total ..	3,478	77,852	4,731	100,604	22.4	21.3
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—						
(1) Advanced, teaching { (a) Arabic or Persian ...	1,187	17,122	1,118	17,336	14.4	15.6
{ (b) Sanskrit ..	1,010	9,106	974	8,370	9.0	8.6
(2) Elementary, teaching Vernacular only or mainly.	7,267	29,992	3,159	31,799	9.1	10.4
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only ..	5,834	65,975	3,394	58,920	14.6	15.8
(4) Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	177	4,659	217	4,884	22.3	22.5
Total ..	9,175	116,855	8,862	116,609	12.5	12.6
GRAND TOTAL ..	63,629	1,754,657	66,100	1,892,874	27.0	26.6

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

2. There was an increase in the total number of institutions by 2,471 and in that of pupils by 138,219, or by 3·8 and 7·9 per cent., respectively. The increase on both the heads is satisfactory, and indicates that real progress is now being made in certain directions, and especially in the matter of female education. The average strength of the several classes of institutions, except Arts Colleges, special and female schools, advanced Sanskrit tols, and institutions not conforming to departmental standards, has increased satisfactorily.

3. Among public institutions the number of Arts Colleges increased by one, but there was a loss in the total number of pupils and necessarily in the average strength. The loss however under both these heads was much less than in the previous year. High English schools increased by 11 and their attendance by 3,540. This increase has more than counterbalanced the loss of pupils in this class of schools in the previous year, and has had the effect of raising the average number of pupils per school. Middle English schools also gained, both in number and strength. viz., by 36 schools and 4,256 pupils, while the average attendance in them was better by 1·6. Middle Vernacular schools, as in the previous year, declined in number by 46, but gained 33 pupils. It is satisfactory that the average strength in these schools increased by 2·9 instead of having fallen as in the previous year.

4. The two classes of Primary schools, Upper and Lower, have, between them, had an increase of 1,676 institutions or of 3·5 per cent., and of 105,600 pupils or of 8·2 per cent. In the previous year, the gain in the number of Primary schools was 1,502. Thus in the past two years the total increase in the number of Primary schools was 3,178, nearly 7 per cent. of the number returned in 1901-02, *i.e.*, nearly one-third of the amount of increase required under Government orders No. 830T.--G., dated the 10th June 1902, sanctioning additional assignments for Primary education.

5. Special schools increased by 153 and their attendance by 2,915. These figures are both considerably larger than the corresponding figures of the year before. The average strength per school however declined by 1·6. The increase in numbers is due chiefly to the starting of more Guru-training schools and training classes for native mistresses.

6. Female schools, imparting general education, increased from 3,478 to 4,731 or by 1,253, *i.e.*, by 36 per cent., and their pupils from 77,852 to 100,994 or by 23,142, *i.e.*, 29·7 percent. Here, however, there was a slight decline in the average number of pupils per school.

7. Private institutions decreased by 613 and their pupils by 1,246. The loss is chiefly due to the adoption of departmental standards by elementary schools which did not conform to them before, and is therefore not to be regretted.

8. Comparing the total number of institutions in 1894-95, both public and private, and that of pupils attending them, with those returned in 1903-04, it appears that during the past ten years there was a loss of 3,641 institutions, but a gain of 251,355 pupils. This probably indicates that a large number of small and inefficient schools have closed their doors, and that the pupils have transferred themselves, in largely increasing numbers, to the larger and more efficient schools. The figures may therefore be accepted as indicating satisfactory and solid progress.

9. *Proportion of schools to villages*—According to the last census, there were in Bengal 215,467 villages, including 186 towns in this number. The total number of institutions returned last year is 66,100 or one school in 3·26 villages. There were therefore on an average four educational institutions of some class or other in every 13 villages and 4 public schools in every 15 villages. In the previous year there were four educational institutions in every 13·56 villages, so that last year's figures show an improvement so far as expansion is concerned.

10. *Proportion of scholars to estimated population of school-going age*.—General Table I shows the proportion of scholars—17,30,614 male and 1,62,260 female—actually at school to the total male and female population of school-going age, the latter being taken at the usual figure of 15 per cent. of the total population. The proportion of male and female scholars to male and female population of school-going age was 30·08 and 2·82, respectively, against 28·25 and 2·26 in the preceding year. The increase in the proportion of both male and female pupils under instruction is very gratifying.

11. *Schools according to management.*—The total number of schools under the direct management of Government increased from 162 to 365, and the number of pupils in them from 23,449 to 28,292. This large increase was due chiefly to the inclusion, in the list of Government-managed schools, of the practising Upper Primary schools attached to the subdivisional Guru-training schools; these were returned as aided schools the year before. These as well as the Guru-training schools are returned as schools under Government management because they are under the direct control of the Department, but their teachers do not render pensionable service under Government. The schools managed by District and Municipal Boards decreased from 215 to 213, there being one Special and one Primary school less. Detailed notice of the increase or decrease in the number of schools under private management, *i.e.*, aided and unaided schools, including schools in Native States, and private institutions, will be found in the chapters dealing with the different classes of schools.

12. The following table shows the number of pupils of different creeds, and their proportions to the total number of pupils in public and private institutions:—

Race or Religion.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Number.	Percentage to total number.	Number.	Percentage to total number.
Europeans and Eurasians ...	7,996	0.45	7,997	0.42
Native Christians ...	17,369	0.99	17,974	0.95
Hindus { Brahmans ...	199,103	...	209,285	...
{ Non-Brahmans ...	1,003,834	...	1,069,884	...
Total Hindus ...	1,202,937	68.55	1,279,169	67.58
Muhammadans ...	489,615	27.91	516,783	28.89
Miscellaneous—				
Buddhists ...	4,824	...	5,441	...
Parsis ...	85	...	86	...
Others ...	31,829	...	35,421	...
Total of Miscellaneous Religions	36,738	2.00	40,951	2.16
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,754,655	100.00	1,892,871	100.00

Although there was a rise in the number of pupils of every creed, the percentage to the total number of pupils shows a fall against all, except the Muhammadans and the miscellaneous creeds. The percentage of increase in the number of pupils of each creed is as follows: Native Christians, 3.4; Hindus, 6.3; Muhammadans, 11.6; Miscellaneous, 11.2. The total number of pupils of all creeds rose by 7.9 per cent. against 5.8 per cent. in the previous year.

13. *General Statistics of expenditure.*—The following table gives the total expenditure on education in the past year classified according to the different sources, and shows the percentage of the amount spent from each source to the total expenditure:—

Source from which expenditure on education is met.	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.	Amount.	Proportion to total cost.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Provincial Revenues ...	29,23,687	21.6	32,27,919	23.3
District Funds ...	16,87,891	12.4	17,45,521	12.6
Municipal „ ...	1,05,149	0.8	1,17,285	0.8
Fees ...	57,68,328	42.6	59,74,813	43.1
All other sources ...	30,61,728	22.6	27,99,872	20.2
Total ...	1,35,46,783	100.0	1,38,65,410	100.0

As in the previous year, expenditure from the Provincial Revenues and District Funds increased. The rate of increase in the former was almost the same as in the year before. It was chiefly due to larger grants for educational reforms which were commenced two years ago. The increase in the proportion of the District Fund expenditure equalled 0·2 per cent. The percentage of expenditure from the Municipal Fund remained stationary, although the actual amount spent by the Municipalities rose by Rs. 12,136. Still the Government order which requires that 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income shall be spent on primary education has not been fulfilled by several Municipalities. The proportion of the expenditure from fees increased by 0·7 per cent., but that from the other private sources decreased by 2·4 per cent. The two private sources contributed between them 63·3 per cent. of the total cost, against 65·2 in the previous year. This is to be regretted, as it may indicate that the active interest taken by the public in educational matters is not so keen as it was formerly.

14. The next table compares the net expenditure on education in the past two years under the different heads of charges :—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1902-1903.				1903-1904.			
	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total Expenditure.	NET EXPENDITURE AFTER DEDUCTING RECEIPTS.			Total Expenditure.
	From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.		From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University .. ..	...	...	...	2,29,544	...	...	...	2,29,564
Collegiate	5,72,999	...	...	12,48,894	5,87,601	...	169	12,73,460
Secondary (a) ..	4,18,143	2,21,603	16,561	39,49,024	4,41,898	2,32,842	19,543	37,99,087
Primary (a) ...	1,69,859	9,26,875	59,440	34,77,109	1,66,320	8,97,639	64,955	35,42,693
Female (b)	1,83,756	65,994	10,798	7,93,967	2,06,992	80,150	12,174	7,43,443
Special	3,41,704	22,370	4,139	6,58,771	4,09,955	22,387	4,295	7,46,697
Scholarships	1,91,153	31,176	872	2,57,134	1,76,789	34,967	1,065	2,59,450
Buildings	4,13,544	10,616	4,089	9,30,889	6,39,621	6,894	1,994	9,32,493
Furniture	1,17,969	16,919	1,815	2,02,821	1,93,513	24,809	2,192	2,79,720
Miscellaneous ...	96,614	83,143	3,569	10,97,675	86,098	90,572	6,347	12,63,945
Superintendence ..	4,16,705	3,09,554	4,169	7,31,516	4,28,741	3,65,391	4,551	8,04,198
Total	29,23,987	16,87,891	1,05,149	1,35,46,755	32,27,919	17,45,521	1,17,285	1,39,65,410
		47,06,727				50,90,725		

(a) For boys.
(b) Secondary and Primary.

The total expenditure on collegiate education rose by Rs. 24,566 or by 1·9 per cent., but the Government expenditure rose by the higher percentage of 2·4, and the Government contribution for colleges was 46 per cent. of the total expenditure against 45·8 per cent. in the year before. In secondary, primary, female and special schools, as also in buildings, furniture and superintendence, the contributions from the Provincial Revenues were considerably larger than those in the previous year. In secondary schools for boys, they rose by Rs. 23,475 or by 5·6 per cent.; in primary schools by Rs. 1,431 or by 0·8 per cent.; in female schools, both secondary and primary, by Rs. 17,256 or by 9 per cent.; in buildings by Rs. 1,17,077 or by 28·3 per cent.; in furniture by Rs. 75,553 or by 64 per cent., and in superintendence by Rs. 12,036 or by 2·8 per cent.

It is a matter for regret that the District Fund expenditure on primary education decreased by Rs. 29,236 or by 3·1 per cent. It is, however, satisfactory to find that expenditure from this source on female schools increased by Rs. 4,686 or by 22·4 per cent. The increase of expenditure by Rs. 55,767 from this source against superintendence was due chiefly to the cost of maintenance for the full year of the additional Sub-Inspectors appointed in the year before, and for which special grants had been made from Provincial Funds to meet the increased expenditure.

Although the Municipalities did not all contribute for education the required percentage of their ordinary income, their total contributions for secondary, primary, female and special education were greater than in the preceding year.

15. *Average cost of educating each pupil.*—The average annual cost, according to the sources of expenditure, of educating each pupil in the different classes of public institutions in the past two years is compared in the following table:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1902-1903.				1903-1904.			
	Provincial Revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District and Municipal Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arts Colleges ...	29 13 9	.....	69 3 3	99 1 0	30 14 11	0 0 4	79 9 2	101 8 5
Professional Colleges ...	128 6 11	.....	40 4 6	169 11 5	132 6 6	.....	40 0 11	172 7 5
Secondary Schools ...	2 4 0	0 15 9	14 14 11	18 2 8	2 5 4	0 15 11	13 10 7	16 15 10
Primary Schools ...	0 2 11	0 13 7	2 0 5	3 0 11	0 2 9	0 12 3	1 14 4	2 13 4
Training Schools ...	01 2 10	0 5 1	33 10 3	35 2 2	59 11 7	0 4 4	25 12 11	54 12 10
Other Special Schools ...	15 5 8	1 9 4	14 9 11	31 5 11	15 9 11	1 6 8	13 14 4	30 14 11

The averages, shown in the table above, relate to public institutions for Indian and European males and females. The average cost to Provincial Revenues for educating each pupil rose in all classes of schools, except Primary and Training schools. The District and Municipal fund expenditure for each boy in primary schools also decreased. This is indeed regrettable.

16. From Appendix Table 1, showing the statistics of secondary and primary schools for Indian boys, it appears that the average attendance increased in almost all classes of schools, excepting High Schools; and that the total average cost increased in High and Middle Vernacular Schools, while it decreased in Middle English and in Primary Schools.

17. The next table shows the variations in the results of the University examinations for the past six years:—

YEARS.	ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.			F. A. EXAMINATION.			B. A. EXAMINATION.			B. Sc. EXAMINATION.			M. A. EXAMINATION.			B. L. EXAMINATION.			B. E. EXAMINATION.		
	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.	Number of candidates.	Number passed.	Percentage success.
1898-1899	4,806	2,072	60.7	9,573	3,084	37.9	1,679	479	27.6	.....	.....	.....	162	61	38.0	451	206	45.5	18	4	22.2
1899-1900	5,161	3,129	60.0	10,017	3,141	31.6	1,767	461	27.7	.....	.....	.....	206	91	41.3	461	192	42.6	12	12	100.0
1900-1901	5,090	2,812	55.6	10,000	3,000	30.0	1,888	529	29.6	.....	.....	.....	160	91	55.5	505	160	31.2	38	10	26.3
1901-1902	5,649	2,867	50.3	10,615	3,570	37.6	1,916	439	22.7	.....	.....	.....	154	18	11.4	500	213	41.7	32	9	28.1
1902-1903	5,227	2,684	50.1	10,000	3,000	30.0	1,888	529	29.6	.....	.....	.....	120	70	57.5	470	237	50.3	28	13	46.4
1903-1904	6,124	2,534	39.1	10,000	3,000	30.0	1,888	529	29.6	.....	.....	.....	120	74	60.0	470	236	50.1	26	12	46.2

On the whole the University results for the year 1903-1904 have been unsatisfactory. It is difficult however to comment on the remarkable fluctuations which this table displays. The B. A. results for the year under report appear to be extraordinarily bad, and to be the worst for some years; but it is not quite certain that they indicate a corresponding deterioration in the quality of the students sent up from Colleges. It is just possible that the standard required for passing these examinations, which has been generally recognised as undesirably low, has been unconsciously raised by the Examiners in response to the increasing pressure of public opinion upon the subject. On the other hand the authorities of many Colleges admit that the candidates sent up to the B. A. Examination in 1904 were not, by any means, as good as in ordinary years. Perhaps the explanation of the bad results may be found in a combination of these two causes.

The results also of the Entrance Examination are distinctly unsatisfactory, and represent that the quality of the students sent up for examination by the High Schools was by no means so good as in former years. Indeed the figures for the Entrance Examination for the past six years show that there has been an almost steady and rather rapid decline in the percentage of students who have passed, a fact which is far from being creditable to the High Schools sending up these pupils.

18. *Expenditure on scholarships.*—From the following table it will be seen that the expenditure on scholarships from the public funds decreased in Arts Colleges, Medical Institutions and Secondary Schools, but increased in primary

GENERAL
SUMMARY.

schools and special institutions. The expenditure from private funds increased in all classes of schools, except Medical institutions:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	1902-1903.				1903-1904.			
	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.	Percentage of total expenditure on scholarships to total expenditure on public instruction.	Public Funds.	Private Funds.	Total.	Percentage of total expenditure on scholarships to total expenditure on public instruction.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges	86,032	18,040	1,04,072	0·77	77,140	20,770	97,910	0·70
Medical Institutions	16,882	7,033	23,914	0·17	10,508	6,666	17,074	0·12
Secondary Schools	78,738	4,656	83,394	0·61	76,541	5,331	81,872	0·59
Primary Schools	15,247	871	16,118	0·11	16,420	965	17,385	0·13
Special schools (including Technical Institutions) ...	26,231	3,453	29,736	0·22	32,143	4,076	36,219	0·26
Total ...	2,23,180	33,934	2,57,134	1·89	2,12,732	37,698	2,50,430	1·89

19. *Proportion of pupils under instruction in various districts.*—The districts of this Province have been arranged in Appendix Table 2, in order of precedence according to the proportion which the number of boys actually at school bears to the number of boys of school-going age. It will be seen that Chittagong and Howrah gained two places each, while Hooghly lost three places in the year under review. It is also worth noticing that the district of the Orissa Tributary Mehals, which was last in the list in the previous year, gained one place with an increased percentage during the last year.

20. From the figures shown in the Appendix Table 3, it will appear that the total number of pupils in schools increased in all the divisions during the year under notice.

CHAPTER III.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

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Direction.—I was in charge of the Department from the 1st April to the 14th May 1903, and from the 18th August 1903 to 22nd March 1904. Mr. A. C. Edwards, M.A., Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, was appointed to act in my place when I was on privilege leave from the 15th May to the 17th August 1903, and Mr. C. W. Peake, M.A., Assistant Director of Public Instruction was in charge of my office from the 23rd March 1904 till the close of the official year. At this time I was put on deputation in connection with a Committee on the question of European education in the hill schools in Northern India.

In addition to carrying on the extremely heavy and constantly increasing current work of the department, I have endeavoured to expand and consolidate the numerous improvements and changes which have been introduced into the Bengal Educational system within the past five or six years. My time was also largely devoted to devising measures for the reform and expansion of educational work in fresh directions.

2. Mr. Peuke, the Assistant Director, worked throughout the year. I received much help from him in office work, especially in connection with the preparation of a graded list of the officers of this Department who had hitherto been ungraded, numbering no less than 1,112 persons, and also in regulating promotions among them—matters in which he took special interest and care.

3. Besides the inspecting officers whose names are individually noticed below who exercise control over different classes of institutions, there are numerous Professors and Lecturers as well as Principals in Government Arts Colleges, and similar officers in aided and unaided Colleges. Almost all the members of the College staffs possess high Academic distinctions, and it must not be thought, because their names are not individually mentioned or their work prominently described, that their duties are not important or that the services of such officers are not equally valuable in the working of the Department. These officers have most responsible work, and the great majority of them discharge it very efficiently.

4. *Inspection.*—The staff of inspecting officers of higher rank has been strengthened by the appointment, during the year under report, of Miss Lilian Brock, B.A., a lady of high qualifications and training, who has been selected by the Secretary of State as Inspectress of Girls' Schools in the Province, and appointed to the Indian Educational Service.

5. The number of Divisional Inspectors continues unchanged. Each of the nine Administrative Divisions of Bengal has one Inspector of Schools; the schools for Europeans and Eurasians throughout the Province were as before under the inspection of a separate Inspector for this special class of schools.

6. Each of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools, except in the Rajshahi, Chittagong and Orissa Divisions, had under him an Assistant Inspector to help him in supervising primary and secondary schools in his Division, and to carry on office work.

7. The officers next below Assistant Inspectors in rank are Deputy Inspectors of Schools, who are in educational charge of districts.

8. Below the Deputy Inspectors are—

- (1) Sub-Inspectors of Schools, including a new class of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, and
- (2) Guru Instructors.

9. Under the rules in force, the Divisional Inspectors of Schools are directly responsible for High schools, Deputy Inspectors for Middle and Upper Primary schools, and Sub-Inspectors for Lower Primary schools. The duty of the Inspector of European Schools is to supervise and to improve schools for Europeans and Eurasians; while the two lady inspecting officers have to inspect all schools for girls, the Inspectress, Miss Brock, being responsible for the inspection of schools for European girls, and for High and Training schools for native girls, as well as for Girls' schools in large centres. The Assistant Inspectress deals with the remaining schools for Indian girls under both native and missionary management and with those outside those centres.

10. The other public officers who are also required by Government to inspect schools are the District and Subdivisional Officers. The Divisional Commissioners in some cases inspect schools in the interior with a view to encourage the people in the matter of education.

11. *Private Agencies.*—The private agencies which assist the Department in the control and management of educational institutions are various missionary societies and a few associations formed by native gentlemen.

12. *School Committees.*—*Visiting Committees* have lately been appointed for the inspection of secondary schools managed by Government or by District Boards and Municipalities. *Managing Committees* have also been ordered to be formed for aided secondary and upper primary schools. In both the cases the committees are to represent all classes of the community from which students are drawn. Rules have been framed defining the procedure to be followed by the committees in discharging their duties.

13. In addition to the general control of the Department over all schools which are in any way supported from public money, District and Municipal Boards exercise control over the schools under their management or which are paid for from their own funds. The members of local bodies sometimes assist the Department in the inspection of the schools with which they are concerned.

14. *Divisional Inspectors.*—These officers were nine in number, each officer having been placed in charge of a division. The distribution of work division by division was as follows:—

Burdwan Division.—Rai Radhanath Ray Bahadur was in charge from the 1st April to 27th September, when he retired, and Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., was in charge for the remainder of the year. This Division comprised 528 secondary and 9,548 primary schools, under 12,836 teachers, and had 1 Assistant Inspector, 8 Deputy Inspectors and 48 Sub-Inspectors for their inspection.

Presidency Division.—Comprising all the districts in the Division and the town of Calcutta, was under the charge of Mr. P. Mukherji, B.Sc., throughout the year. He had in the Division 6,250 schools, secondary and primary, under the tuition of 9,165 teachers. The Division had 1 Assistant Inspector, 7 Deputy Inspectors and 33 Sub-Inspectors of Schools for the supervision of these schools. As *ex-officio* Secretary to the Central Text-Book

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Committee, Mr. Mukherji had, as usual, to devote much of his time and attention to the consideration of the numerous school-books submitted to that Committee during the year under notice.

Rajshahi Division.—Mr. Hallward, M.A., was in charge throughout the year. The Division comprised 4,720 schools (secondary and primary) under 5,993 teachers, which were under the supervision of 6 Deputy and 32 Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

Dacca Division.—There were several changes of officers in the Division during the year under report. Babu Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., was in charge from the 1st April to 23rd July, when he retired. Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., who succeeded him, worked up to the 9th October. Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu, the Assistant Inspector, then acted as Inspector in this Division till 8th January 1904, when Mr. H. A. Bamford, on return from furlough, took charge of the Division for the remainder of the year. This Division comprised 8,547 schools (secondary and primary) under 11,475 teachers, which were under the supervision of 1 Assistant Inspector, 7 Deputy Inspectors (including 3 additional officers) and of 35 Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

Chittagong Division.—Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim, B.A., who was the permanent Inspector went on privilege leave owing to ill-health up to 17th of June, during which period Babu Kumud Bandhu Basu acted for him. Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., succeeded Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim as Inspector and was in charge of the Division from the 1st August till the close of the year. This Division comprised 5,090 schools (secondary and primary) under the charge of 6,206 teachers and was under the supervision of 3 Deputy Inspectors and 22 Sub-Inspectors of Schools, including the Sub-Inspector in charge of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Patna Division.—Mr. W. Billing, M.A., held charge of the Division from the 2nd April till the close of the year. The number of secondary and primary schools in the Division was 6,538 under 7,583 teachers, for whose supervision there were 1 Assistant Inspector, 7 Deputy Inspectors and 34 Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

Bhagulpur Division.—Dr. P. Chatterji, B.A., D.Sc., was in charge throughout the year. This Division comprised 4,371 schools (secondary and primary), conducted by 5,178 teachers and supervised by 1 Assistant Inspector, 6 Deputy Inspectors (including an additional Deputy Inspector) and by 26 Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

Orissa Division, including the Orissa Tributary Mahals.—Mr. H. A. Stark, B.A., was in charge throughout the year. The whole area under his charge contained 7,781 schools, secondary and primary, under the tuition of 8,582 teachers and under the supervision of 3 Deputy Inspectors and 30 Sub-Inspectors (including the 2 Sub-Inspectors in charge of the district of Angul) and 6 Sub-Inspectors in charge of the Orissa Tributary Mahals, where there were no Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year under report. Two of the 6 Sub-Inspectors in the Tributary Mahals were paid from the Native States revenues and the rest from Provincial revenues.

Chota Nagpur Division.—Mr. M. Ghose, B.A. (Oxon.), was in charge from the 1st April to 12th October. He was succeeded by Babu Sasi Bhushan Datta, M.A., who worked in the Division for the rest of the year. This Division contained 3,033 schools (secondary and primary), under the tuition of 4,632 teachers and under the supervision of 1 Assistant Inspector, 5 Deputy Inspectors and of 20 Sub-Inspectors of Schools. There are in this Division some Native States, one of the Chiefs of which has placed a school in his State under the supervision of the Department.

15. *Inspection of European Schools.*—Mr. H. A. Bamford was in charge for 27 days, Mr. W. W. Hornell, B.A., from 28th April to 21st October 1903, and Mr. H. E. Stapleton, B.A., for the remaining part of the year. These three officers visited 114 schools and spent 120 days outside Calcutta.

16. *Inspection of Girls' Schools.*—Mrs. Moorat worked throughout the whole year. Miss Lilian Brock, B.A., who was lately appointed as Inspectress of Schools, worked for 46 days from the 15th February to 31st March last. Mrs. Moorat now continues to work as Assistant Inspectress of Schools. The total number of girls' schools in Bengal in the year under report was 4,681, a number which is too large for two Inspectresses to inspect even in the course of four years.

17. *Assistant Inspectors.*—Their number was six, as in the previous year. These officers were attached to the Divisions of Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur. Changes of officers took place in all, excepting the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

18. *Deputy Inspectors of Schools.*—Their number was 52, as in the previous year. Each district (excepting Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Angul, and Orissa Tributary Mahals) is under the charge of a Deputy Inspector of Schools. There is in each of the large districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur, where the number of secondary schools is very large, an additional Deputy Inspector of Schools. The town of Calcutta has a Deputy Inspector of its own. In the district of Southal Parganas there is also an additional Deputy Inspector appointed for the inspection and improvement of the schools for Southals and other backward races.

In the districts of Birbhum, Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Noakhali, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Ranchi there were no changes of Deputy Inspectors during the year, but in all other districts some changes occurred. The officers who fell short of the minimum of 150 days' inspection in the year (or a proportionate fraction of shorter periods) without sufficient explanation were: Babu Joggesvar Mukherji of Howrah, Maulvi Abdul Latif of the 24-Parganas, Babu Devendra Kumar Roy of Bogra, Moulvi Matloob A. Khan Chaudhuri of Chittagong, and Babus Giriwardhari Lal of Darbhanga, Harbans Sahai of Monghyr, Kalikananda Mukherji of Purnea, Raghunath Ghosh of Cuttack, Chandra Mohan Maharana of Balasore, Srinath Banerji of Manbhum and Trisuldhari Sinha of Singhbhum.

19. *Sub-Inspectors.*—The number of Sub-Inspectors increased from 272 to 280. In view of the educational reforms introduced in primary schools on account of the adoption by them of the new scheme of vernacular education, it is proper to insist on the Sub-Inspectors spending on the inspection of schools a larger number of days than was formerly required, instead of insisting on the same large number of visits which has been required hitherto. So long as the teachers of primary schools are not properly trained, the District Boards and the Department should utilise these Sub-Inspectors more as peripatetic teachers of new methods than as inspecting officers. A day spent on each visit of instruction and inspection is not too much. It would be better, therefore, to require of them, if possible, more than 200 days on tour and to reduce the minimum number of visits from 350 to 200 or 225 a year. Henceforth the amount of a Sub-Inspector's work is to be judged by this standard.

The new system of payments to primary schools will throw very great responsibility on this class of officers. To ensure the efficient discharge of their duties, it would be necessary to have men of high character and education in increased numbers and with better prospects, so as to make them contented and willing workers. The question is now under consideration of Government.

20. The average minimum of 200 days of inspection was not attained in many districts, and the work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools has been generally only fairly satisfactory during the past year. The cases of short work noticed in the divisional reports are detailed below:—

In the Presidency Division, seven out of 32 Sub-Inspectors failed to attain the prescribed minimum of 200 days on tour. In the Nadia district the newly appointed Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Kusthia did short work, but he has since resigned his appointment. The short work of the Sub-Inspector of Bongong in Jessore has been due to ill-health, while the other three officers of this district, as well as two officers of Khulna, who also were found wanting have been warned. In the Rajshahi Division, all excepting 6 out of 28 Sub-Inspectors worked satisfactorily. Out of 35 Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division, 9 failed to attain the prescribed minimum of tour days. Maulavi Kabiruddin Ahmad, and Babu Kanuni Kumar Som of Dacca and Maulavi Syed Muhammad Abdul Monaim of Mymensingh were on tour for periods miserably small. In the Chittagong Division, the Sub-Inspectors appear to have done sufficient work. Excepting two out of 34 officers in the Patna Division, all are reported to have worked satisfactorily; both these officers were, however, in indifferent health during part of the year. In the Bhagalpur Division, 2 out of

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26 Sub-Inspectors failed to be out on tour for 200 days. One of them, Maulavi Abul Hussain of Purnea, was appointed about the middle of the year and was new to the work. The work of the other officer, Babu Rasik Kanta Ganguli of Malda, is reported to have been specially unsatisfactory. He has been transferred from the Division. Out of 24 officers in the Orissa Division, 9 were found to be lax. One of them has retired, one was ill, while a third has resigned. The Orissa Tributary Mahals have six Sub-Inspectors, all, except one, Babu Adwaita Chandra Mahapatra of Dhenkanal, were on tour for more than the prescribed minimum. This officer failed to attain it through ill-health and heavy office work. In the Chota Nagpur Division, 4 out of 20 officers were found wanting in respect of the number of tour days. Two of them have been removed from the Department.

21. From the above it is seen that many of the Sub-Inspectors were unable to show the proper outturn of work. All these officers should be warned and roused into activity in the current year, and there should be a stricter supervision over the work of Sub-Inspectors by the Deputy and Additional Deputy Inspectors. The Inspectors of Schools should also keep a careful watch to prevent these irregularities, and report negligent Sub-Inspectors, if necessary, to the District Boards.

22. It is worthy of remark that the District Boards of Dacca and Backergunge have adopted grade systems for allowing increase of pay to Sub-Inspectors. The Dacca District Board has included the "transferred officers" in its system, and this inclusion (the Inspector of Schools remarks) has, to some extent, "defeated the object of the system." There are four grades at Backergunge, viz., Rs. 100, Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50, and the number of appointments are 1, 2, 3 and 4, respectively. At Dacca there are three grades of Rs. 75, Rs. 60 and Rs. 50, with 1, 2 and 5 appointments, respectively. The District Board of Nadia has granted a small increment to the salary of one Sub-Inspector, and the Rajshahi District Board to two of its officers.

23. The following Sub-Inspectors of Schools have been commended for good work:—

Babus Satis Chandra Mukherji, B.A., Umes Chandra Basu, Rasik Lal Das, Ram Gopal Mukherji, Gopi Nath Mazumdar, Nibaran Chandra Das Gupta, Gopi Nath Sen and Radha Nath Chatterji, B.A., in the Burdwan division; and Babus Srish Chandra Chaudhuri, Kamallesh Chandra Banerjee, Bhusan Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Anukul Chandra Mukerjee, Maulavi Izad Baksh, B.L., Babus Charu Chandra Banerjee, B.A., Sures Chandra Chaudhuri, Maulavi Mushraff Hussain, B.A., Babus Krishna Chandra Banerji, Rati Kant Laha, Hari Charan Mukherji, Priya Nath Brahmachari, Satkari Sanyal, Madhusudan Sarkar, Umes Chandra Basu, Sures Chandra Ray, B.A., Gopal Chandra Ray, B.A., Dinanath Bhattacharya, and Maulavi Muhammad Wazir in the Presidency Division; Babus Jajneshwar Chakravarti, B.A., Govinda Chandra Ray, Akshay Kumar Sen, B.A., Harivar Mitra, Govinda Chandra Bauerji, and Damodar Prasad Sarkar in the Rajshahi Division; Babus Mathura Nath Guha, Har Kumar Bose, Bepin Chandra Sen, Maulvis Aftab-ud-din Ahmed, Abdus Salam, Babu Mahim Chandra Majumdar, Maulvis Abdul Hassan and Zaki-ud-din Ahmed, B.A., in the Dacca Division; Babus Rames Chandra Das, B.A., and Govinda Chandra Chakravarthi, B.A., in the Chittagong Division; Mangal Dayal Sinha, Ram Prasad, B.A., Rai Radha Prasad, Babus Gopal Das, Bhairab Sahai, Ganga Prasad Sastri, Deokinandan Sahai, and Baldeo Narayan Mahtha in the Patna Division; Babus Narayan Prasad Mahanty, B.A., Jagannath Das, and Srinibas Sinha in the Orissa Division; and Babus Shashi Bhasan Chakravarti, B.A., Ramchandra Banerji, Satyarup Misra, Paresch Nath Ghose and Harihar Pathak in the Chota Nagpur Division.

24. *Assistant Sub-Inspectors.*—Officers of a new class under the name of Assistant Sub-Inspectors, who are below the rank of Sub-Inspectors of Schools, but superior in class to the Guru Instructors, have been returned from the Divisions of Rajshahi and Dacca, viz., one from the former and seven from the latter.

25. *Guru-Instructors.*—There were 515 of these officers in 1903-04 against 504 in the previous year. Their number increased in the Presidency, Chittagong, Patna Divisions and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals, and decreased in the Dacca and Chota Nagpur Divisions, while their number remained stationary in Calcutta and in the Bhagalpur, Rajshahi and Orissa Divisions.

26. *District Boards.*—The Local Self-Government Act has been extended to all parts of Bengal, except Darjeeling, Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul, Orissa Tributary Mahals and Singhbhum. The District

Boards are reported to have, on the whole, worked harmoniously with the Education Department. The Inspector of the Rajshahi Division, however, reports that his attempt "to fix a minimum fee in Middle schools to prevent unfair competition with Primary schools" was opposed by one or two Boards. Irregularity in payment of bills is reported from Saran in the Patna Division. The Inspector of the Orissa Division reports that the amount of work thrown by a District Board on the Deputy Inspector is at times so great that his legitimate duties suffer. In one instance the Chairman of the District Board resented his "summoning the Deputy Inspector to head-quarters." The Balasore District Board is reported to have a tendency to reduce its expenditure on education, "even though such reduction has reached a figure below the allotments assigned by Government." Again, in the Dacca Division, the allotment for Primary Education was reduced by the Board apparently against the Inspector's recommendation to the contrary.

27. *Local Boards.*—There are no Local Boards in the Chota Nagpur Division. Some Local Boards are allowed control over Primary schools, while some others have no educational power. During the past year, the Nadia Local Boards were entrusted with power of making payments to Guru-Instructors and checking their diaries. The Mymensingh Local Boards have the largest powers, as they have the power of paying the Sub-Inspectors' salaries.

28. *District Committees.*—There are three Committees in the districts of Darjeeling, the Sonthal Parganas and Singhbhum. The Committee in the Chittagong Hill Tracts ceased to exist, its powers being now exercised by the Superintendent who is the District Officer. There is no Committee at Angul, as there is no Government High School in the district. The Committee in the Sonthal Parganas met twice during the past year. It has nine members. The Committee at Singhbhum exists only in name, its work being done by the Deputy Commissioner and the Deputy Inspector of Schools.

29. *Inspection of Schools by Magistrates and Members of School Committees.*—Most of the District and Sub-Divisional officers visited schools of various classes while on tour, and made various suggestions for their improvement. Some members of the newly created visiting committees of Government High Schools visited schools and made suggestions. It would be very helpful if the members of the Local Boards could find time to visit schools.

30. *School Committees.*—Some of these Committees have been formed. It will however take some time to constitute Committees on the lines set forth in the Government order for all the aided High, Middle and Upper Primary Schools.

31. *Inspection of Schools by Indian Gentlemen.*—Certain Chiefs, Dewans and Managers in the Orissa Tributary Mahals visited schools in their States during the year. The Maharaja of Mayurbhanj and the Raja of Talcher also are reported to have taken special interest in the schools in their States. It is to be hoped that other Rajas, Chiefs and representative Indian gentlemen will follow this example.

CHAPTER IV.—COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

This chapter deals with (1) Arts Colleges, (2) Law Colleges, (3) Medical College and Schools, (4) Advanced and organised tols or schools teaching Sanskrit.

The standards and courses of study in the Arts and Law Colleges and in the principal department of the Medical College are determined by the Regulations of the University of Calcutta. The Sibpur Civil Engineering College, in which the highest courses are also proscribed by the University, is, however, dealt with under the head of Technical Education in Chapter VIII.

2. *The Calcutta University.*—The most important educational event of the year was the passing of the Indian Universities Act in the Supreme Legislative Council. It would hardly be profitable to review the chapter of University history thus brought to a close, and a brief notice of the Act so far as it affected the Calcutta University will here suffice. The necessity of legislation had long been felt and was emphasised by the findings of the University Commission. It is true that the recommendations of the Commission were, in many quarters, received with some disfavour, and that, after the publication of its report, the very idea of reforming the University met with a certain amount of opposition.

Both at public meetings and in the local press this spirit of hostility to reform had been loudly, if somewhat inarticulately, expressed. But it is satisfactory to observe that, under the influence of time and discussion, the opposition, to a great extent, subsided and the Act itself was finally passed amid fairly general acquiescence. This modification of public opinion may be attributed in part to the omission in the Act of some of the least popular of the Commission's recommendations, and in part, perhaps, to the fierce light which public discussion brought to bear upon the past history of the University. It was made plain that a new governing body and a new set of regulations were a necessary condition of any real improvement. This condition has been secured by the Act; and the direction which such improvement should take is sufficiently indicated by those clauses of the Act which provide for a certain minimum proportion of teachers in the Senate and Syndicate of the University. It may be hoped that an era of true progress in higher education in Bengal has now been inaugurated.

ARTS COLLEGES.

3. *The general statistics of the Arts Colleges.*—The total number of Arts Colleges in Bengal was 46, as against 45 in the previous year. The numbers of Government, Municipal and Aided colleges remained at 11, 1 and 6, respectively, while the number of Unaided colleges is shown as 28 in place of 27. The Martinière College for boys, which had no students in the college department in the previous year, is again included under this head; and, while one institution, the Rajchandra College, Barisal, was disaffiliated during the year and no longer appears in the returns, there has been one addition to the list in the case of Bankura Wesleyan Mission College. This institution, the Loreto House, and the Darlapore Hindu Academy are strictly speaking not yet affiliated to the University, but appear to send in their pupils to the University examinations as private students.

4. *Attendance in Arts Colleges.*—The total attendance in Arts Colleges decreased slightly from 8,030 in 1902-1903 to 8,009 in the year under report. In Government colleges, the numbers fell from 1,786 to 1,709, the most noticeable decrease being that in Dacca College from 360 to 296. Unaided colleges also showed a very slight decrease, while the numbers in Aided colleges rose from 1,527 to 1,604. The colleges showing an attendance of over 500 pupils are—1. The Ripon College (732), 2. The Bangabasi College (689), 3. The General Assembly's Institution (681), 4. The Presidency College (582), and 5. The Metropolitan Institution (501).

The increase in the numbers of the Ripon College, which stood fifth in the previous year with a roll number of 565, is noticeable.

5. The total number of female pupils in the Arts Colleges is returned as 82 against 29 in the year before. The numbers of the Bethune College rose from 24 to 30, while returns of the Martinière College for girls show an attendance of 45 as against 1 in the previous year. There are also 4 female pupils at the Loreto House and 3 at the Doveton College.

6. *Conditions as to residence of students.*—The number of students living in hostels showed a considerable increase as compared with the preceding year. The rules for messes and hostels were revised during the year under report, but they cannot be said to be working as satisfactorily as could be wished. This subject, however, is dealt with separately in a subsequent chapter.

7. *Expenditure on Arts Colleges.*—The total expenditure on all Arts colleges, excepting the two Martinière Colleges and the Dublin University Mission College, Hazaribagh, which have not furnished returns of collegiate expenditure, was Rs. 8,43,677. The total expenditure for the preceding year amounted to Rs. 8,21,543. These figures included returns from all the colleges on list, excepting the Bihar National College at Bankipore.

8. The total expenditure at the 11 Government Arts Colleges increased from Rs. 4,19,813 to Rs. 4,20,484 or by Rs. 671. The expenditure from Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 2,24,135 to Rs. 2,34,596 or by Rs. 10,461, while that from the fee receipts decreased from Rs. 1,82,176 to Rs. 1,72,994 or by Rs. 9,182. The expenditure from other sources also decreased slightly by Rs. 608. The contributions from the Provincial Revenues increased especially in the case of the Presidency College by an amount of

this source in the Hooghly, Ravenshaw, Bethune and Sanskrit colleges and in the Calcutta Madrasah showed a slight decrease. The increased expenditure at the Presidency College is more than accounted for by expenses necessitated by the development of the new Astronomical Observatory, for which a special grant of Rs. 12,900 was sanctioned. Additional expense was also entailed by a Commercial class which was established in the course of the year. The increased expenditure from State revenues on the Dacca College was due to the loss of pupils, which is represented by a diminution of Rs. 5,484 in the fee receipts.

9. In the Aided colleges, the total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,301, out of which Rs. 21,600 was paid from Provincial revenues against Rs. 22,650 in the previous year. The grant however to the Victoria College, Narail, is not included, as it was not received before the end of the official year. The receipts from fees in Aided colleges show an increase of Rs. 6,557, while those from endowments and other sources show a decrease of Rs. 8,657.

10. The total expenditure on the 28 Unaided colleges which furnished their returns amounted to Rs. 2,54,223 as against Rs. 2,29,796 in the previous year. The expenditure from fee receipts is shown at Rs. 1,48,351 against Rs. 1,35,467, and that from endowments and other sources at Rs. 1,05,872 as against Rs. 94,329.

11. *The cost of educating each student.*—The average annual cost of educating a student in a Government College in Bengal in 1903-04, amounted to Rs. 218-1-4, of which Rs. 121-10-10 was paid from State revenues and Rs. 96-6-6 from local sources, including fees. In the preceding year the total average cost was Rs. 204-10-11, of which Rs. 109-4-6 was paid from the State and Rs. 95-6-5 from fees and other sources. The highest figures for Government Colleges in the year under report are Rs. 413-9-1 in the Bethune College, Rs. 350-4-3 in the Sanskrit College and Rs. 326-13-6 in the Patna College, while the lowest figure is Rs. 105-11-7 in the Chittagong College. In Aided colleges the total average cost of education per student decreased from Rs. 107-15-1 to Rs. 99-11-11. The cost from private sources decreased from Rs. 93-4-0 to Rs. 86-8-2, the State contributions decreasing from Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 13-2-11. The average annual cost per student in Unaided colleges rose from Rs. 49-8-0 to Rs. 54-2-9. The figures shown under this head for Unaided colleges vary from Rs. 28-1-6 in the Albert College to Rs. 199-10-3 in the Doveton College.

12. *Fee-rates in Arts Colleges.*—The various fee rates obtaining in Government, aided and unaided colleges remained practically unchanged during the year under review. In Government Colleges, the rate ranges from Rs. 2, in the exceptional cases of the Sanskrit College and the Calcutta Madrasah, to Rs. 12 a month in the Presidency College. The Rajshahi College, the Bethune College, and the Chittagong College (a second grade college) also charge a small fee rate, viz., Rs. 3 a month. The Ravenshaw College charges Rs. 4 to 5 a month. In no other Government College is the rate below Rs. 5 a month.

13. Of the aided colleges, the small rate of Rs. 3 a month is charged in the College at Narail. But in all the aided colleges under European management the minimum rate does not fall below Rs. 5 a month. Of the unaided colleges, the Raj College at Burdwan is a free College charging no fees to the students. The colleges in which the rate is Rs. 5 or over, are (1) La Martinière for Boys, (2) Bishop's College, (3) Dublin University Mission College, (4) Loreto House, and (5) Doveton College, all under European management. The other colleges charge either Rs. 4 or Rs. 3 a month generally, though a very low rate of fees of Rs. 2-8 a month obtains as an exceptional case in the Hetampur College in the district of Birbhum.

14. *University Examinations in Arts Colleges.*—F. A. Examination.—The total number of regular candidates from colleges at this examination again fell off from 3,579 to 3,402, showing a decrease of 177 or nearly 5 per cent. The total number of passes however increased by 32 from 1,152 to 1,184 or by nearly 3 per cent. The percentage of success shows a small rise from 32.1 in 1902-03 to 34.8 in the year under review. The Colleges under public management (Government and Municipal) passed during the year 294 candidates against

330 in the previous year. Of these, 283 out of 606 candidates or 46·7 per cent., passed from Government colleges, and 11 out of 38 candidates or nearly 29 per cent. from the Municipal College at Midnapore. From the aided colleges, 154 out of 396 candidates or nearly 39 per cent. were successful, showing a decrease of 14 successful candidates; the number passed from unaided colleges was 736 out of 2,362 candidates or 31·2 per cent., showing an increase of 82 successful students over the figures of the previous year. The number of so called private candidates, teachers, and others, who appeared at this examination, held at several centres in this Province, was 95, of whom 14 were successful or 14·7 per cent. only, a very low figure; while in the preceding year 103 such candidates were returned, of whom 10 only passed or only about 10 per cent.

15. The percentage of success in Government colleges rose from 45 to 46·7 per cent. In the Municipal College it decreased from 32 to 29 per cent., and in the aided colleges from 42 to 39 per cent., while in the unaided colleges the percentage increased from 27 to 31. Of the 63 regular candidates from colleges who passed in the first Division, 35 belonged to the Government Colleges, 2 to the Municipal College, 8 to aided colleges, and 18 only to unaided colleges, which Colleges, however, contain a very large proportion of the students reading for the F. A. Examination. The Government colleges still maintained their superiority in this respect. The number of passes in the first Division from all classes of colleges was, however, much less than in the previous year.

16. Of 50 Government Senior Scholarships open to general competition, which are awarded on the results of the F. A. Examination, 25 were won by students of Government colleges, 3 by students of the Municipal College, 7 by students of aided colleges, and 15 by students of unaided colleges. Two senior scholarships for females, one first grade and one 2nd grade, were gained by two girls passing from the Bethune College. The Durga Charan Laha Scholarship of Rs. 20 a month was awarded to a student of the Presidency College.

17. *B. A. Examination.*—The total number of regular candidates at the last B. A. Examination was 1,898 against 1,711 in the previous year, of whom 284 were successful against 357 in 1903. The percentage of passes in Government colleges was 19·7 against 25·4 in the previous year, 19·8 against 27·2 in aided colleges, and 10·1 against 15·3 in unaided colleges. The number of regular candidates in the A. Course was 1,107, of whom 175 or 15·8 per cent. passed, while 791 candidates appeared in the B. Course, of whom only 109 or 13·8 per cent. were successful. The percentage of passes in the previous year was 23·3 in the A. Course and 16·9 in the B. Course. The number of regular candidates who passed with Honours in both these courses during the year rose from 58 to 64. Of these, 38 against 31 belonged to Government colleges, 13 against 18 to aided colleges, and 13 against 9 to unaided colleges. Two private candidates also passed with Honours during the year under review. The total number of candidates for Honours (including 13 private candidates) was 277, viz., 156 in the A. Course and 121 in the B. Course.

18. *B. Sc. Examination.*—At this examination, there were 14 candidates, of whom 5 passed. In the previous year, the number of candidates was 19, of whom 8 were successful.

19. *M. A. Examination.*—The number of candidates at the last M. A. Examination was 200 (including 70 private candidates), against 190 (including 29 private candidates) in the previous year. Of these, altogether 74, including 23 private candidates against 70, passed during the year under report. Five Government colleges (Presidency, Dacca, Ravenshaw, Rajshahi and Sanskrit) sent up 74 candidates, of whom 36 or 48·6 per cent. passed. Two aided colleges (General Assembly's Institution and Duff College) sent up 45 students to this examination, of whom only 12 or 26·7 per cent. passed, while three unaided colleges (the Metropolitan Institution, the Ripon and the Bangabasi College) sent up 11 candidates, of whom 3 or 27·3 per cent. were successful. Of the 74 successful candidates, 14 took up English, 7 Sanskrit, 1 Arabic, 4 Persian, 2 History, 20 Philosophy, 12 Mathematics, 2 Chemistry, and 12 Physical Science.

20. *Special Commercial classes*—Were opened in connection with the Presidency College in June 1903. Five students who passed the Examination

for the C. classes from the Hare School and the Uttarpara Government School, were admitted into the 1st year Commercial class of the Presidency College on payment of the same rate of fees as students reading for the F. A. Examination. The course prescribed for these classes consists chiefly of those subjects which are required by persons intending to enter merchants' offices. Up to the present time there does not appear to be much enthusiasm among students to prepare themselves to enter into Commercial pursuits.

21. *Research Scholarships*.—Babu Phanindra Lal Ganguli, M.A., Babu Ganga Mohan Laskar, M.A., Babu Surendra Nath Maitra, M.A., Babu Lalit Chandra Guha, M.A., Babu Anukul Chandra Bose, M.A., Babu Bidhu Bhusau Datta, M.A., and Maulvi Abdul Khair Muhammad Ishaque, M.A. have been re-elected to hold their scholarships, the first six scholars for one year each, and the last for six months, on the condition that the first will carry on his researches in Astronomy in the Presidency College, the second in the Sanskrit College in Palæography and Epigraphy, and the next four in the Presidency College in various branches of experimental science, while the last will continue research work in Philology and History in the Khodabux Khan's Library at Bankipur with special reference to the growth of the Persian Language and the influence of Greek and Roman Models on Persian poetry. Three new research scholars were elected during the year under report; they are (1) Babu Bhabesh Chandra Banerji, M.A., (2) Babu Hem Chandra Sen Gupta, M.A., and (3) Babu Satis Chandra Upadhyaya, M.A. The place of work for the first is the Sanskrit College Library, while the other two will work in the Presidency College.

22. *Prem Chand Roy Chand Studentship Examination*.—The number of candidates was 8, of whom 4 only presented themselves at the examination. On the result of the examination, which was held this year in Literary Subjects, a studentship of Rs. 1,400 a year, tenable for two years, was awarded to Aditya Nath Mukhopadhyay, M.A., of the Duff College, Calcutta.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

23. *Law Colleges*.—The institutions returned as Law Colleges in Bengal are not separate or independent colleges for the teaching of Law; they are merely classes or departments attached to Arts Colleges and are affiliated to the Calcutta University as Law Colleges.

24. *Number, attendance and management*.—The number of institutions decreased by one from 17 to 16, but their attendance increased by 20 from 1,584 to 1,604. The decrease of one was due to the disaffiliation by the University of the Raj Chandra College at Barisal to which the abolished Law Class was attached. Of the 16 Law Colleges, 7 were attached to Government Colleges, one to the Municipal College at Midnapore, and eight worked in connexion with unaided colleges. The attendance in the Government Law Colleges increased by 17, the Midnapore College lost one student, while there was an increase of four pupils in the unaided colleges. It should be noticed, however, that the Law classes at Hooghly with only five students, and at Krishnagar with 9 pupils, are in such a decaying condition that their existence would have been unjustifiable, if they were not paying their own way. The fact is that the law-lecturer who is paid from the fees collected from the students, is content with the appointment, not on account of the remuneration he gets therefrom, but because of the status it gives him in the bar. The best Law class in point of attendance and results is the one attached to the Ripon College, which returned 575 students reading for Law. Next comes the class attached to the Metropolitan Institution which returned 259 students. The City College, with 157 law students, stands third, and the Bangabasi College, with 132 students, stands fourth. Of the Government Colleges, the Dacca College only returned 120 students, while the attendance in the other Government Law Colleges ranges between 13 and 36 pupils. It may be observed that, out of the total number of 1,604 law-students, no less than 1,123 belong to Calcutta institutions. These figures are noteworthy as lending very considerable support to the proposals which have been made by the Indian Universities Commission for the establishment of a Central Law College at Calcutta.

25. *Expenditure.*—Almost all these Law Colleges are self-supporting, being maintained chiefly from fees. During the year 1903-04, the total expenditure in the Law Colleges amounted to Rs. 41,863, of which Rs. 41,259 was derived from fees and Rs. 604 (including Rs. 600 returned by the Law class attached to the Berhampur College) from other sources. It is usually considered that the fees fixed for the attendance of law students are about four or five rupees per month, but taking the fees realized and the number of pupils attending these law schools, the actual fees paid work out at 25 rupees per annum or about two rupees a month.

26. *B. L. Examination.*—The total number of candidates decreased from 670 to 620, and that of the successful students from 337 to 136. The percentage of passes from institutions under public management decreased from 18.5 to 15, while the number of passes from unaided institutions decreased from 81.5 to 23.3 per cent. The Ripon College passed 64 students for the B. L. Degree, the largest number of pupils passed from any college in Bengal, but of these one only was in the first division.

MEDICAL EDUCATION.

27. *Medical College, Calcutta.*—The strength of this College on the 31st March last was 519, against 555 and 595 in the two preceding years. The numbers though apparently diminishing are still very large. The College consists of two departments, *viz.*, the English department and the Military pupil class. The decrease of pupils took place in both the departments; in the former the students decreased from 450 to 423, and in the latter from 105 to 96. The number of female students who attended the English department increased from 14 to 16. It is a noticeable fact that all the female students were Christians, and none either Hindus, Brahmos or Muhammadans.

28. *The University Medical Examinations.*—At the Preliminary Scientific L. M. S. Examination, 60 male and 4 female students competed, of whom 23 male and 3 female students were successful. At the first L. M. S. Examination, 114 male students appeared, of these 59 only passed. At the combined Preliminary Scientific and first L. M. S. Examination, 5 passed out of 7 candidates sent up. There were 113 male candidates at the second L. M. S. Examination, of whom 59 only passed. At the Preliminary Scientific M. B. Examination, 62 male students and 4 female students competed, of whom 28 male students and 1 female student were successful. At the first M. B. Examination, 25 male students competed, of whom 12 were successful. At the combined Preliminary Scientific and first M. B. Examination, 25 male students competed, and 13 of them passed. At the second M. B. Examination, 11 male students competed and 3 of them were successful. Of the 4 girls successful at the Medical Examinations, 3 were Europeans or Eurasians and 1 a Native Christian.

29. During the year under report, the total expenditure on the College amounted to Rs. 2,28,430, against Rs. 2,18,084 in the previous year; the expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 1,84,600 to 1,94,000, while Rs. 34,430 against Rs. 33,484 was met from fees.

30. *Vernacular Medical Schools.*—The total number of these schools was ten and has been unaltered for the last two years, but their attendance increased from 1,408 to 1,470. Of these schools, 4 only were under the management of Government. The attendance in these Government schools increased from 670 to 741. The total expenditure on the 4 Government schools decreased from Rs. 1,10,367 to Rs. 1,05,183. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues in these four schools decreased from Rs. 87,290 to 81,194. Their fee receipts increased from Rs. 20,951 to Rs. 22,344. The total annual cost of educating each pupil in these schools was Rs. 138-9-4 against Rs. 149-1-2, of which Rs. 106-15-7 was paid by the State, against Rs. 113-7 paid in the previous year.

31. At the final Medical Examination, 137 candidates appeared from these 4 schools, of whom 91 were successful.

32. Of the 6 unaided Medical schools, 4 were returned from the town of Calcutta and two from the Dacca Division. The attendance in these schools decreased slightly from 738 to 729.

33. These medical institutions are no longer under the control of the Education Department.

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SANSKRIT EDUCATION.

34. *Sanskrit Tols*—Are of two classes:—(1) Recognised Tols—which have adopted the standards prescribed by Government for the Sanskrit First and Second Examination (Ādya and Madhya Parikṣhā), and for the Sanskrit Title Examination (Upādhi Parikṣhā), i.e., the final standard of instruction pursued in this class of schools, and (2) Unrecognised Tols—which have not adopted the Government standards. Among the unrecognised tols, there are some of an advanced character which teach according to antiquated methods higher subjects like Rhetoric, Logic, Astronomy and Astrology, in addition to Sanskrit Grammar and Literature. Schools belonging to class (1) have been included in the returns among other schools of Public Instruction under the head “School Education, Special;” whereas those of class (2) have been treated of under the head of “Private Institutions”.

35. *Sanskrit Associations and the results of examinations in the two preliminary standards*.—The Sanskrit First and Second Examinations were held in Literature and Grammar, and in higher subjects by twenty Associations formed in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

36. *First Examination*.—At the First Examination, altogether 3,005 students appeared, of whom 786 students were successful. On the result of this examination, 60 stipends at Rs. 2 a month tenable for two years were awarded to the successful students, while 55 stipends (including five Hara Kumar Tagore stipends) varying in rates from Rs. 3 to Rs. 8, tenable for one year, were awarded to the Pandits.

37. *Second Examination*.—Altogether 1,463 students were examined, of whom 324 were successful. On the results of this examination, 39 stipends of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 were awarded to the successful pupils. Of these, 4 stipends for Nyāyā (Logic) were tenable for three years and the rest for two years. The teachers were awarded 39 stipends (including 5 Hara Kumar Tagore Tol stipends) tenable for one year. The rates of stipends paid to teachers varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 12.

38. *Sanskrit Title Examination*.—Was held in 12 centres on the 22nd February 1904 and three following days. The examination in the mufassal centres was conducted under the supervision of responsible educational officers, such as the Headmasters of Zilla and Training schools and Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, while the Calcutta centre was under the direct supervision of the Principal, Sanskrit College, who was assisted by the staff of the college.

Altogether 287 candidates presented themselves at this examination, of whom 106 passed, viz., 12 in the first Division and 94 in the second. Of the candidates, 226 were Bengalis, 15 Uriyas, 44 Hindusthanis or Biharis, 1 a Madrasī, and 1 an Assamese. The majority of the candidates (246) were Brahmans. It is worthy of notice that 14 of these candidates came from Benares and 3 from Assam.

Of the 106 successful candidates, 38 students obtained titles in Sanskrit Literature, 36 in Grammar, 1 in Astrology, 19 in Smṛiti (Hindu Law), and 12 in Hindu Philosophy—Nyāya, Vedānta and Sāṅkhya.

39. During the year under report, the amount provided in the Budget Estimates for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning was Rs. 24,000, including Rs. 3,600 for stipends to tols in Nadia.

40. The most notable feature in connection with higher Sanskrit Education during the year was the opening of the classes in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, for the teaching of the abstruse subjects of Nyāyā (Logic), Smṛiti (Hindu Law) and Vedāntā (Hindu Philosophy) at an annual cost of Rs. 2,700.

CHAPTER V.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

GENERAL Education is of three kinds: (1) Collegiate, (2) Secondary and (3) Primary. The courses for the first, including the course for the Entrance Examination, are prescribed by the University, while the courses for the second and third, up to the three (or four) classes at the top of a High School, where the students are reading the books prescribed by the Calcutta University for its

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the students of the top classes do not read for the Entrance Examination at all, but for what may be looked upon as two branches of a School Final Examination. These are called the B. and C. classes, the B. classes leading towards engineering and technical work and the C. classes leading towards commerce. In these classes, the subjects and text books are prescribed by the department. The Primary school course is the initial course, and the course for Secondary Education is but an intermediate course between primary and collegiate education and ends the school course. In Bengal, there is no separate class of schools purely for secondary education; for, in secondary schools, pupils pursue the secondary course after passing through the full primary stage in one and the same school.

2. The schools for the secondary stage are of two kinds: viz., (1) High and (2) Middle. High schools teach up to the standard of the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University or some equivalent standard; while in Middle schools pupils are taught up to the middle stage, English being taught in some schools as an extra or optional subject. Now, in all those High schools, which have adopted the new system of education approved by the Government of Bengal, English is the medium of instruction in the first four classes, while the vernacular is the language through which instruction is given in all the classes below the fourth. English is taught as a second language from class VII (section B.) in High schools, or from class IV of Middle English schools. All schools which are maintained or aided from public funds, and also all schools competing for Government scholarships, have conformed to the new standards. In a good many privately-managed English schools (High and Middle) which have not yet conformed to the wishes of Government, English is still used as the medium of instruction, in and from the lowest primary classes, where Indian children of six, seven and eight years of age are taught, through the medium of English and with English text books, even though the children have made almost no progress with their vernacular studies.

3. *General statistics of Secondary schools for Indian boys.*—The number of Secondary schools during the year 1903-04, increased by one from 2,441 to 2,442. It is worth noticing that English schools, High and Middle, increased by 11 and 36, respectively, while Middle Vernacular schools decreased by 46. This decrease is evidently due to the transformation of some Vernacular schools into Middle or High English schools showing that English education is being more and more appreciated by the people. In High schools the

average number of students on the rolls declined from 217 to 213, indicating that the process of development of High schools is not as rapid as was expected. The average number of students reading in Middle English and Vernacular schools, however, shows some improvement, viz., from 69 to 71 and from 52 to 54, respectively.

4. *Stage of instruction.*—The pupils at the high stage in Secondary schools for Indian boys increased by 12 per cent., against the increase of 33 per cent. in the previous year; and, in the Middle stage, the pupils increased by 2 per cent. only, though there was in the previous year no considerable change in this stage in comparison with the year 1901-02.

5. *Expenditure.*—Of the total expenditure on all Secondary schools for Indian boys, Rs. 3,47,847 were derived from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 2,22,842 from District funds and Rs. 16,723 from Municipal funds; contributions from fees amounted to Rs. 22,19,272, and Rs. 6,97,144 were received from other sources. The figures under the corresponding heads were Rs. 3,22,108, Rs. 2,21,603, Rs. 15,776, Rs. 21,37,566 and Rs. 6,86,363 in the previous year. Native States in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions and the Kuch Bihar State contributed in all to Secondary schools for boys Rs. 22,292, against Rs. 21,358 in the previous year. This amount is included under the head "Other sources".

6. In High schools, the receipts from Provincial Revenues and from Municipal funds increased by 8 and 15 per cent. respectively, while the grants from District funds decreased by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In Middle English schools, the grant from Provincial Revenues increased by 30 per cent.; the District fund expenditure rose slightly by Rs. 1,627, while the Municipal fund contributed less by Rs. 35. In Middle Vernacular Schools, the expenditure from Provincial revenues and that from Municipal funds decreased by 6 and 3 per cent. respectively.

per cent. in High schools. It increased from Rs. 3,19,956 to Rs. 3,42,624 or by 7 per cent. in Middle English schools, and from Rs. 1,61,732 to Rs. 1,65,239 or by 2 per cent. in Middle Vernacular schools. The total expenditure from fee receipts in all Secondary schools increased by 3·7 per cent. against 4·5 per cent. in the previous year.

7. The total expenditure on Secondary schools for Indian boys from all sources taken together increased from Rs. 33,83,416 to Rs. 35,03,828, or by 3·5 per cent. against an increase of 3·3 per cent. of the preceding year. The proportion of the total increase from all sources continues to be less than the proportion of increase in fee receipts. This is satisfactory as showing that the people are appreciating and valuing education and are prepared to pay for it in increasing proportion.

8. *Expenditure on Secondary Education for both Indian boys and girls.*—The number of scholars in secondary schools for Indian pupils who are in the secondary stage of instruction shows an increase of 6·8 per cent. in the year under report. The total expenditure on secondary schools for Indian pupils (boys and girls) amounted to Rs. 35,87,042, of which Rs. 3,88,012 was derived from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 2,23,459 from District Funds, Rs. 18,256 from Municipal Funds, and the rest from local sources, which includes fees. From the compiled Divisional Statistics, it appears that, during the year under report, the Secondary Departments of secondary schools (*i.e.*, Secondary Education Proper), absorbed Rs. 2,65,308 or 68·3 per cent. (against 70·2 per cent. in the previous year) of the total expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Secondary schools for Indian pupils, Rs. 1,19,529 or 53·5 per cent. against 53·1 per cent. of the total expenditure from District Funds, and Rs. 8,849 or 48·4 per cent. against 52·3 per cent. of the total expenditure from Municipal Funds. From this it is seen that Municipalities spent a smaller percentage of their funds on Secondary Education than in the previous year, while the percentage of District Fund expenditure has been increased instead of being reduced. Probably if such increased amounts had been spent by District Boards on Primary Education, the Department could have shown even better results in the way of increasing the number of aided primary schools and their attendance.

9. *Bifurcation of studies.*—*The B. and C. Classes.*—Altogether 70 candidates presented themselves at the B. Class Examination, of whom 39 passed; while, out of ten candidates, five only were successful at the C. Class Examination. In the previous year, the number of candidates at the former was 67, of whom 25 were successful, while at the latter, the number of candidates was 17, of whom 6 only were successful. On the results of the B. Class Examination, fourteen junior scholarships (three first grade, five second grade, and six third grade) were awarded. The Barisal Zilla School carried off eight of these scholarships, *viz.*, two first grade, two second grade and four third grade. On the result of the C. Class Examination, four junior scholarships were awarded, the Hare School carrying off two of them. These examinations, like the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, are held at the end of the student's school career, and are conducted by the Education Department. The increase in the number of passes at the B. Class Examination is a hopeful sign. All the B. Class scholars have joined the Civil Engineering College, and all the C. Class scholars have been admitted into the Presidency College into the higher commercial class.

10. *Entrance Examination.*—The following table compares the results of the University Entrance Examination for the last two years so far as the schools for Indian boys are concerned:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1905.						1904.					
	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE			Percentage.	Number of competing schools.	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE			Percentage.
			First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.				First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	
Government schools ...	57	1,077	174	255	223	652	58	1,154	181	223	245	590
Schools under private management.	218	1,085	162	349	358	869	223	1,722	256	569	723	1,548
	228	2,091	213	576	547	1,186	242	3,095	327	567	1,029	3,322
Total ..	501	5,093	539	980	1,103	2,623	522	5,071	304	806	1,181	2,351

11. It will be seen that, while the numbers of candidates increased, not only the percentage, but the actual numbers of passes, showed a considerable decrease in all three classes of schools. The figures for several years of those who have gone up to and the numbers who have passed the Entrance Examination would appear to indicate that a very considerable decline is taking place in the quality of the candidates who are presented by the High schools for the Entrance Examination, and hence there has been a general fall in the percentage of passes. The results have been distinctly unsatisfactory both in this year and in several previous years, and, as the gentlemen who conduct the Entrance Examination continue, to a great extent, unchanged from year to year, these figures tend to show either that the teaching in High Schools is deteriorating, or that there is an increasing tendency of schools to send up boys who are insufficiently prepared, and possibly therefore also to send up boys to the Entrance Examination at too young an age.

12. The results of the Government Collegiate Schools for the last two years are compared in the following table:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	1903.					1904.					MERIT MARKS		
		Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Total.	Number of students in the Entrance class on the 31st December 1903.	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Total.	1903.	1904.
			First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.				First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.			
1. Dacca Collegiate School ...	451	48	8	13	8	29	57	52	7	13	16	36	35.8	39.8
2. Hindu School ...	444	45	8	5	20	33	84	71	12	15	12	45	37.1	42.0
3. Patna Collegiate School ...	144	19	1	7	7	15	40	19	...	1	5	6	10.0	1.0
4. Hare School ...	233	50	8	2	8	24	51	25	4	6	6	16	17.3	9.4
5. Hooghly Collegiate School ...	184	15	6	2	4	12	26	24	5	5	7	17	20.8	20.9
6. Ravenshaw " " ...	366	32	1	12	5	18	51	41	5	1	6	12	18.0	5.4
7. Chittagong " " ...	259	20	1	4	3	8	46	30	1	5	9	15	4.6	7.1
8. Rajshahi " " ...	222	17	4	7	3	14	40	33	4	3	5	12	14.5	6.9
9. Krishnagar " " ...	166	19	6	3	4	13	22	11	2	5	4	11	15.1	10.0
10. Sanskrit " " ...	152	15	2	3	4	9	15	15	4	1	3	8	9.6	9.1
11. Anglo-Persian Department, Calcutta Madrasah ...	356	14	5	2	2	9	18	15	4	8	2	14	13.5	23.3
12. Bethune Collegiate School ...	155	4	..	1	...	1	10	5	...	1	3	4	3.0	2.0

The Dacca Collegiate school and the Hindu school showed increased numbers of passes and improved merit marks during the year under report.

13. *Junior Scholarships.*—One hundred and thirty-four junior scholarships were awarded on the results of the last Entrance Examination. Of these, no less than ten were awarded to Muhammadans. These do not include 20 special junior scholarships sanctioned for Muhammadans, three junior scholarships for females and two for aborigines, and the Laha endowed scholarship.

14. *Middle Scholarship Examination.*—During the year under report, 870 Middle English, 715 Middle vernacular and 38 schools other than middle schools, *i.e.*, altogether 1,623 schools, competed at the middle English or middle vernacular, or at both these examinations. The total number of competing schools increased by 54. Of the competing Middle English schools, 791 or 91 per cent., and of the competing Middle vernacular schools 610 or 85.3 per cent., were successful, against 89.3 per cent. and 84.5 per cent., respectively, of the previous year. The number of passed candidates from Middle English schools increased from 1,936 to 2,602 or by 34.4 per cent. The passes from Middle vernacular schools increased from 1,396 to 1,584 or by 13.5 per cent. The total passes at these examinations from all the different classes of schools increased from 3,413 to 4,293 or by 25.8 per cent. Besides the regular candidates appearing from schools, there were, during the year under report, 561 (against 376) private candidates for middle English certificates, of whom 376 (against 228) passed; whereas 416 private candidates appeared for middle vernacular certificates, of whom 156 (against 116) were successful. Of the 4,293 regular students who passed, 1,326 passed with middle English certificates and 2,967 by the middle vernacular standard. Of the passed private candidates, 372 passed by the middle English and 160 by the middle vernacular standard.

15. *Qualifications of teachers of High schools for Indian Boys and Girls.*—The number of High schools both for boys and girls increased by 2.2 per cent., and

High schools for Indian boys and girls conducted by 6,460 teachers, which gives an average of 11 teachers for a school. The staff of teachers of these High schools might be made much stronger in numbers and also very much better as regards their qualifications with great advantage to education. Comparing the

Appendix Table 5.

statements of qualifications of teachers of High schools for the last two years, it is found that the number of M. A's. has declined by 9, and that of B. A's. by 16. Though the number of trained vernacular Masters increased from 422 to 444, teachers holding inferior qualifications still form nearly 27 per cent. of the total number of teachers. This is anything but satisfactory, and indicates that graduates at present prefer the bar, and even the other branches of the public service, to educational work, which they are apt to regard as a convenient stepping stone to more lucrative callings. The scheme for the re-organisation of the Educational Services, which is now before Government, and certain other changes about to be proposed, will, if sanctioned, make educational work more attractive.

16. *Abolition of public examinations.*—With a view to give effect, from the year 1904, to the Government orders abolishing Middle and Primary scholarship Examinations as public examinations, certain general rules were sanctioned by Government during the year under report for the award of middle scholarships. Under these rules Middle scholarships will be awarded according to districts as the result of private examinations restricted to one or possibly two candidates selected from each school, and will be open to pupils attending Middle schools and to the pupils of the 5th class of High schools, provided that such Middle and High schools are being taught on a vernacular basis according to the Code given in the Government of Bengal's Resolution No. 1 of 1901.

17. It is hoped that the local reporting officers will discuss the working of the new rules and the procedure adopted by them to carry out the orders of Government in the respective chapters of the next year's annual Reports.

CHAPTER VI.—PRIMARY EDUCATION.

This chapter deals with Primary schools—upper and lower—for Indian boys, Primary schools for European pupils and for Indian females being treated of in different chapters devoted to these subjects. In this chapter only the true Primary schools which stand alone are considered, that is the schools which are to be found usually in villages and are intended for the children of the poor. The lower classes of Middle schools in which the new scheme of vernacular education is being taught are virtually Primary schools where the teaching is much superior to that given in the ordinary village pathshala or Primary school. These classes would add to the number of Primary schools, if they were classed as separate schools, instead of being taken as departments or integral parts of the main schools to which they are attached. Also the same is true in the case of High English and collegiate schools; for, the secondary and primary departments of Secondary schools could be treated as separate institutions, the primary departments being taken as branch schools of the main institutions. Of the private institutions, those that teach a vernacular only or mainly are also Primary schools which impart instruction in backward rural areas to the poorer and agricultural classes under the traditional system. They are excluded from the list of organised Primary schools, as they have not adopted the departmental system. If all these were added, the number of Primary schools and pupils indicated in this chapter would be greatly increased, and perhaps a more favourable view of the state of primary education in Bengal might be taken than is now possible.

2. It was stated in the Report for 1902-1903, that the introduction of the new vernacular education scheme "has, to some extent, done away with the necessity for separate Primary schools for the children of the masses in places where there are Secondary schools (which have adopted the new system) and in which the fee rates are not prohibitive". This statement of fact, it is hoped, will not, in any way, mislead the officers connected with this department, or other persons interested in or engaged in educational work. The Department by this indication of policy in no way intends to discourage Primary schools in the localities where there are Middle or High schools. What is

really wanted is for many more Primary schools to be established than exist at present, and not that the existence of a higher grade school should be made a reason for the suppression of a struggling Primary school in its neighbourhood. It is also not intended that the fees in the Primary departments of Middle and High schools should be fixed at so low a scale as to compete with the Lower Primary schools which educate the poorest class of the community and thus force such schools out of existence.

Formerly there was a broad distinction between the course of studies in Primary schools and that pursued in the primary departments of Secondary schools. Primary schools were intended chiefly for "the instruction of the masses through the vernacular in such subjects as will best fit them in their position in life", but the primary departments of Secondary (especially High) schools, where the instruction was formerly given almost solely through the medium of English, and where the vernacular of the country was formerly almost persistently neglected, were not in general intended for the education of, or benefit of, "the masses." Though by the introduction of the new scheme, which aims at uniformity and modernises the standard of instruction both in Primary schools and in the primary departments of Secondary schools, this distinction has been removed to an appreciable extent, yet separate Primary schools should be allowed to work in the localities containing Middle or other Secondary schools, as they are in various ways more readily adaptable to the convenience and interests of the *bonâ fide* poorer classes of people.

3. Primary schools are of two classes—Upper and Lower. Upper Primary schools teach in the upper classes the Upper Primary standard which comprises the elements of History, Geography, Practical Geometry, Mensuration and the Science of every day life, in addition to a short course of vernacular Literature, and thus approach the Middle standard taught in secondary schools, while in their lower classes the lower primary standard and the standards for infant classes are also taught.

4. *Steps taken to improve Primary schools in efficiency.*—With a view to improve primary education, teachers of Primary schools (but at present only a very small proportion of them) are called upon to attend subdivisinal Guruschools to receive training for a period of two years in the art of teaching and school-method, for which purpose practising classes teaching the upper primary standards are attached to these schools. Sub-Inspectors of Schools and also Guru Instructors are required to attend first-grade training schools to receive instruction in the new system, so that they may be able to teach the Gurus (yet untrained) how to reorganise their schools in accordance with the new method. The areas of Sub-Inspectors' jurisdictions have been reduced in some cases by the appointment of additional Sub-Inspectors to secure more efficient inspection of Primary schools and instruction of their gurus. Conferences were held by inspecting officers with a view to explain to the teachers of Primary schools the advantages of the new system. The minimum number of annual visits to schools paid by Sub-Inspectors has been reduced, and the minimum number of days on tour has been raised in order to utilise their services for the instruction of the Gurus rather than in merely inspecting their schools. These steps, combined with the new system of payment of the gurus (by a monthly or quarterly subsistence allowance supplemented by remuneration paid at the close of the year), are expected to produce a considerable improvement in the conditions of education in Primary schools in all the Divisions of Bengal.

5. *General statistics of Primary schools.*—During the year under report, the number of Primary schools for Indian boys increased from 47,416 to 49,093 or by 3·5 per cent., and the attendance in them from 1,286,413 to 1,391,997 or by 8·2 per cent.

6. *Management and attendance of Primary Schools for Indian boys.*—Of the 49,093 Primary schools (Upper and Lower) returned on the 31st March last, 140 were under public management, viz., 122 were managed by Government and 18 by District or Municipal Boards; 39,955 schools were aided, and the rest, viz., 8,998 were unaided schools, including 304 schools in Native States which received no aid from Provincial revenues or from District or Municipal funds.

7. *Upper Primary Schools.*—Under the head of schools managed by Government, Upper Primary schools show a considerable increase—from 16 to 119—

owing to the fact that the practising departments of the subdivisional Guru-training schools have been shown under this head. Aided Upper Primary schools increased from 4,435 to 4,624 or by 4.1 per cent. and the attendance in them increased from 190,885 to 206,613 or by 8.2 per cent. Unaided Upper Primary schools increased from 86 with 3,557 pupils to 92 schools with 3,836 pupils. Of the unaided schools, four with 127 pupils were maintained by Native States.

8. *Lower Primary Schools.*—Lower Primary schools for Indian pupils increased from 42,870 to 44,248 or by 3.2 per cent., and the number of pupils attending them rose from 1,091,162 to 1,176,388 or by 7.8 per cent. Of these schools, three were managed by Government, eight by District and Municipal Boards, 35,331 were aided schools and 8,906 were unaided schools. The number of schools under public management was nearly the same. Aided schools increased by 5.4 per cent. The number of unaided schools is still very large. They have not been taken upon the list of aided schools, either on account of the insufficiency of funds or because of their inefficient condition.

9. *Statistics of Pupils in Primary Stages*—The number of boys in the Upper Primary stage increased from 89,763 to 96,252 or by 7.2 per cent. The number of girls in that stage also rose from 1,011 to 1,262. The number of boys and girls in the higher section of the Lower Primary stage decreased from 997,178, to 938,916 or by nearly one per cent. The number of boys and girls who were returned as not reading printed books increased considerably from 414,011 to 545,335, or by 31.7 per cent. against an increase of 24.9 per cent. in the year 1902-1903. This steady increase in the infant stages, year by year, indicates a large number of new admissions into organised schools for general education.

10. *Expenditure on Primary Schools for Indian boys.*—The total expenditure from all sources on both classes of schools amounted to Rs. 35,18,957, viz., Rs. 7,18,613 on Upper Primary schools and Rs. 28,00,344 on Lower Primary schools.

11. *Expenditure on Upper Primary Schools.*—Of the total expenditure of Rs. 7,18,613, Rs. 51,071 against Rs. 44,622 was derived from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,24,211 against Rs. 2,28,156 from District funds, and Rs. 17,744 against Rs. 16,318 from Municipal funds, Rs. 3,35,960 against Rs. 3,12,404 from fees and Rs. 89,627 (including Rs. 6,645 paid from Native States revenues) against Rs. 84,693 from other sources. Increased expenditure is shown under all the heads except District funds. It is satisfactory to notice that Municipalities increased their contributions by 8.7 per cent., and that the income from fees also increased by 7.5 per cent., though the annual average emolument in each Upper Primary school fell from Rs. 151 to Rs. 148, or Rs. 12.3 per month, of which Rs. 5 only was paid from public funds.

12. *Expenditure on Lower Primary Schools for Indian boys.*—The expenditure from Provincial revenues decreased from Rs. 1,13,561 to Rs. 1,06,657 or by 6 per cent., the District fund expenditure also decreased from Rs. 6,98,719 to Rs. 6,73,428 or by 3.6 per cent. The Municipal fund expenditure increased by Rs. 3,939. Fee receipts also increased from Rs. 15,35,372 to Rs. 16,26,161, while the amount of expenditure under the head "Other sources" fell from Rs. 3,70,996 to Rs. 3,47,037, of which Rs. 9,998 was contributed from Native States revenues. The average annual income of a Guru from all sources fell from Rs. 64.4 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 63.3 in the year under review. The average income of a Gurus of a Lower Primary school from all public funds decreased from Rs. 20 in 1902-1903 to Rs. 18.7 in the year under report. The average income of the Gurus in both classes of primary schools, Upper and Lower, will be found to decrease as the number of schools increases gradually, in consequence of the extension of the primary system to backward localities, unless of course, larger and larger contributions are made from public funds towards primary education, or unless the people of the agricultural classes of the country are found willing and able to pay more for the education of their children.

13. *The total expenditure from public funds on Primary Education, including indirect charges.*—The figures discussed above represent only the amount of direct expenditure that was incurred during the year under report on Primary

Schools for Indian boys. They do not include the direct expenditure on upper and lower Primary Schools for Indian females, which amounted to Rs. 65,183 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 79,533 from District Funds, and Rs. 10,486 from Municipal Funds. The charges for salaries and travelling allowances of Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Guru Instructors, and also 80 per cent. of the inspection charges incurred by Sub-Inspectors, all of whom work mainly for the promotion of Primary Education, are also excluded. Nor does the direct expenditure shown above, include charges for abolished schools and for Lower Primary Scholarships and other miscellaneous items incurred in connexion with primary education. In order to obtain the aggregate cost of Primary Education, it is fair to include both direct and indirect expenditure on primary education proper, as also the proportionate amount spent on the Primary Departments of secondary schools. Under this calculation, it will appear from the appendix (tables 6 and 7 combined) that the total amount of expenditure (both direct and indirect) incurred from all public funds for the furtherance of the cause of primary education in the year 1903-04, was Rs. 20,69,859, viz., Rs. 4,29,770 from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 15,41,990 from District Funds, and Rs. 98,099 from Municipal Funds. In the previous year, the total amount of expenditure on this account incurred from all public funds was Rs. 19,73,518, of which Rs. 3,89,621 was paid from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 14,96,433 from District Funds, and Rs. 87,464 from Municipal Funds.

14. It is worth noticing here that Primary Schools paid from Provincial Revenues are generally those that are situated in urban areas, including Cantonments, or in non-scheduled districts. There are some Primary Schools in Board areas, such as Primary Schools under Missionary management receiving aid from the Grant-in-aid Fund. There are also circle schools and schools in Government Estates (khas mahals) which are in receipt of aid from Provincial Revenues.

15. *Primary Scholarship Examinations.*—The two sets of examinations, viz., one for Upper Primary and one for Lower Primary Scholarships were held under the rules in force. During the year under report, the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination was conducted, and the award of scholarships on its results was made, as usual, by the Divisional Inspectors of Schools. The District Boards conducted the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination and awarded Lower Primary Scholarships, in consultation with the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Each Divisional Inspector of schools, however, prepared, as usual, question papers for the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination for his own Division.

16. *Upper Primary Scholarship Examination.*—During the year under report 4,508 schools for Indian boys competed at this examination against 4,603 schools in the previous year. Of these, 3,626 schools against 3,431 were successful. The number of candidates sent up from these schools was 13,805, including 331 private candidates, of whom 8,638 were successful. The number passed in the previous year was 7,177. It is worth noticing that of the successful male candidates (both regular and private) 1,785 against 1,583 were Muhammadans. This large increase in the number of successful Muhammadan candidates is very satisfactory. It is encouraging also to find that six Muhammadan girls passed this examination as regular candidates from schools.

17. *Lower Primary Scholarship Examination.*—Altogether 22,404 schools for boys, against 19,380 schools of the previous year, competed at this examination. Of these, 17,851 schools against 15,196 in the previous year were successful. The number of male candidates (including 409 private students) was 73,605, of whom 46,096, viz., 45,808 regular and 288 private candidates, were successful. The number who had passed in the previous year was 40,753. The number of Muhammadan boys successful at this examination increased considerably from 10,306 to 12,413, and in addition, 84 Muhammadan girls passed this examination as regular candidates from schools.

18. The results of both these examinations appear to be highly satisfactory. The number of competing and successful schools, as also of the competing and successful candidates, show considerable increase under both these heads.

19. In order to carry out the Government orders requiring the abolition of the Primary Scholarship Examinations as public examinations, and to award primary scholarships (both Upper and Lower) on a limited system of selection, new rules were sanctioned by Government during the year under report by

which the Lower Primary Scholarships will be distributed according to *thanas*, and will be open only to pupils attending lower primary schools, provided that such schools adopt the course prescribed in Bengal Government Resolution No. 1, dated 1st January 1901.

Under these rules also the Upper Primary Scholarships will be distributed according to subdivisions, and will be open to pupils attending (1) upper primary schools, (2) the third class of Middle schools, and (3) the seventh class, section A, of High schools, provided that such schools are also being taught under the Code given in Government of Bengal's Resolution No. 1 of 1901.

20. *The new system of payments to primary schools.*—The system of paying a small monthly or quarterly subsistence allowance to gurus, supplemented by a further allowance determined at the end of the year, and depending upon the number of students on the rolls, the instruction given, the efficiency of the schools and the nature of the school house, has been introduced and worked in all the districts of the province.

21. To regulate payments under the new system, it is necessary that Sub-Inspectors of Schools should examine *in situ* all the primary schools under their supervision, for nothing but examination *in situ* will form an efficient check on the work of gurus under them. In order to attain this object, the department has revised, during the year under report, the diary form used by Sub-Inspectors. In some Districts, the Chairmen of District Boards have reduced the minimum number of visits to be paid, but have raised the minimum number of days to be spent on tour by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. In districts in which the number of Lower Primary schools for boys is very large, Deputy Inspectors of Schools have been authorised to hold central gatherings of such Lower Primary schools for boys as are situated within a short distance from the centre, in order to test the work of the Sub-Inspectors in connection with the new system of payment. Instructions have, however, been issued from the department that Deputy Inspectors should, as far as practicable, visit all Lower Primary schools for boys *in situ* to ascertain whether payments to gurus are being fairly made by Sub-Inspectors.

To carry out the new system, the number of Sub-Inspectors has been partially increased, and a proposal for a further large increase in their number is under the consideration of Government.

22. *Continuation Schools.*—In Bengal, these schools are commonly known as Night Schools, and are attended by labourers or their children after the end of the day's work. They generally teach up to the primary stage. The reports of the Rajshahi, Dacca and Patna Divisions show that some pupils belonging to these schools passed the last Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. It is in the Presidency Division only, that "Continuation Schools", in the true sense of the term, are now being established and fostered, and that attempts have been made to raise some of these schools (12 in number) to a more advanced standard. In this Division, as an experimental trial of what can be made of Continuation Schools in Bengal a special yearly provision of Rs. 10,800 has been made in the Budget. The Inspector of Schools of this Division reports that the course of study prescribed for these schools was above the primary standard, and included such subjects as book-keeping, correspondence, mathematics for practical use, etc. He also reports that the qualifications of the teachers of these schools are far superior to those of the teachers of ordinary Night Schools. The number of these schools in this Division, however, declined from 187 to 183, and their attendance showed a slight decrease. Two schools in an advanced stage have been returned from the town of Calcutta, one of which was attended by pupils who were all Muhammadans, and was conducted by a Muhammadan teacher.

The total number of Night schools returned from all the Divisions increased from 1,274 to 1,446, and their attendance from 23,741 to 28,230. The increase of schools and of pupils took place in the Divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna and Bhagalpur; while other Divisions showed a decrease.

23. *School Post-Offices.*—These offices increased from 831 to 881 during the year under report. Since this system is an advantage both to the Postal and to the Education Department, it may be expected that the supervising officers attached to both departments will co-operate towards extending it as much as possible.

PRIMARY
EDUCATION.

It is stated in the Annual Report for the Orissa Tributary Mahals that it is not safe in the interest of the school to entrust this additional duty to the Head Master of a school, as there is no supervising authority to see that the work of the school does not suffer from such an arrangement. There need however be no such apprehension in the case of aided schools which have Managing Committees to supervise the work of the teachers. It should, therefore, be ruled that in schools under public management in the interior, which have, properly speaking, no local Committees of Management, if possible the lower teachers (and not the head teachers) should be entrusted with postal duties.

CHAPTER VII.—TRAINING SCHOOLS.

TRAINING
SCHOOLS

THE following table compares the number of training schools (a) for Masters, and (b) for Mistresses, according to management, and the number of pupils attending them for the past two years:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	1902-1903.										1903-1904.										PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.	
	GOVERN- MENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNICIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.		GOVERN- MENT.		DISTRICT AND MUNI- CIPAL FUND.		AIDED.		UNAIDED.		TOTAL.			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.		
Training Schools for Mas- ters.	23	416	...	...	25	406	3	91	51	913	125	1,278	...	...	7	267	5	34	137	1,579	+168.6	+72.9
Training Schools for Dis- tresses.	..	...	..	...	9	543	1	15	10	558	1	8	...	...	15	614	2	33	18	655	+80	+17.4
Total	23	416	...	..	34	949	4	106	61	1,471	126	1,286	...	...	22	881	7	67	155	2,234	+15.1	+51

2. The great rise from 61 to 155 in the number of these schools and in their attendance from 1,471 to 2,234 was due chiefly to the establishment of a large number of Guru-training schools during the year under review. Several new training classes for females were also returned. The Guru-training schools are maintained and the female training classes are aided from the ten lakhs grant sanctioned by the Government of India for Educational reforms in Bengal. The decrease in the number of aided institutions of this class is due to change of classification; the Guru-training schools which had been shown as aided schools in 1902-03, were shown as Government institutions in the past year.

3. The attendance in the training schools in the last two years and the expenditure in them in the past year are shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.		NUMBER OF PUPILS.		EXPENDITURE, 1903-1904.					TOTAL.
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
	1902-03.	1903-04.	1902-03.	1903-04.	Provincial Revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training Institutions for Masters—										
Government ...	23	125	416	1,378	92,810	548	18	3,336	137	97,468
Aided ...	25	7	406	267	4,820	.....	.....	.....	9,728	14,548
Unaided ...	2	5	91	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,944	1,944
Total ..	51	137	913	1,579	97,650	548	18	3,336	11,809	1,13,080
Training Schools for Mistresses—										
Government ...	...	1	...	8	3,412	...	...	...	...	3,412
Aided ...	9	15	543	614	29,448	...	...	6,179	31,036	57,637
Unaided ...	1	2	15	33	...	.....	.....	.....	460	460
Total ..	10	18	559	655	23,860	...	...	6,179	31,496	61,505
GRAND TOTAL ...	61	155	1,471	2,234	1,21,529	548	18	10,115	43,305	1,76,546
TOTAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1902-03...	...	...	...	...	92,489	455	...	3,980	43,024	1,40,747

4. *Training Schools for Masters.*—Those are classified into three grades, viz., (1) first grade schools which prepare, with a two years' course, first grade vernacular masters who are employed as head pandits of Middle or second pandits of High schools; (2) second grade schools which train assistant pandits of middle schools and head pandits of upper primary schools; (3)

Sub-divisional Guru-training schools which train teachers of lower primary schools in the art of teaching. Candidates for admission into a first grade school must, as a rule, have passed the Middle Scholarship or some higher examination. Special examinations are also held by the masters of the Patna, Cuttack and Ranchi Training Schools for the admission of pupils. Courses of studies are prescribed for the first grade schools in Bengal Proper, and rather different courses for those at Patna, Cuttack and Ranchi.

5. *Expenditure in Training Schools.*—The total expenditure in Government Training Schools rose from Rs. 78,662 to Rs. 97,488, and that from the Provincial Revenues from Rs. 78,113 to Rs. 92,849. The District Fund expenditure also increased very slightly from Rs. 455 to Rs. 548. In aided training schools the total expenditure rose from Rs. 13,274 to Rs. 14,548, and the Government contribution from Rs. 3,936 to Rs. 4,820. The five unaided training schools cost Rs. 1,944, against Rs. 300 for three schools in the previous year. Expenditure from fees and fines in the Government training schools rose from Rs. 64 to Rs. 3,936, while that from the other private sources also rose from Rs. 30 to Rs. 137. The very large increase in the amount of expenditure from fees was due to the fact that three-fourths of the fee-income in the upper primary schools attached to the Subdivisional Guru-training schools were shown as having been spent in the Guru-training schools. As a matter of fact these fees form part of the salaries of the head gurus in charge of the Guru-training schools.

6. *Examinations in Training Schools for Masters.*—The detailed results of the examinations of the first grade training schools are shown in Appendix Table 11. All the eight Government and the aided C. M. S. first grade training schools sent up candidates for the Vernacular Mastership Examinations. The total number of candidates from the six schools in Bengal Proper was 357, of whom 199 passed. For the first grade certificate there were 95 candidates and for the second grade 262, and 62 of the former and 137 of the latter were successful. In the previous year 238 candidates in all appeared from these six schools and 144 only secured the Mastership Certificate, so that both the number of candidates and of those that passed rose in the year under review. The percentage of success however fell off, being only 56 against 60·5. The three training schools at Patna, Cuttack and Ranchi together sent up 114 candidates against 83 in the previous year. The number of passes secured was 63. The percentage of success was lower in these schools also, being only 55·2 against 67·8 in the previous year.

The total number of private candidates for the first and the second grade certificates was 24, of whom 8 were successful, 4 in the first, and 4 in the 2nd grade.

7. In the year under review, the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of Schools of the various districts and Sub-divisions of the province were deputed to the several first grade training schools for training in the new scheme of vernacular education. The course of training extended to about six weeks for each officer. The work done in this direction has been satisfactory.

8. In addition to the first grade training schools there are a few training schools which have been established for some time and which train pupils up to a lower standard. The Motihari Training School passed one boy at the Middle and four in the Upper Primary Examination. The Benagoria and Taljhari Training schools in the Bhagalpur Division passed 13 and 12 masters in a private examination held by the Missionaries. The Balasore School, which has recently been converted into a Guru-training school of higher rank than the Sub-Divisional Guru-training schools, passed two candidates at the Upper Primary Teachership Examination.

9. *English Teachership Examination*—Was held in the Calcutta centre only. There were altogether four private candidates (3 for the first, and one for the second, grade certificate), all of whom were successful.

10. *Training College at Kurseong*—Was abolished during the year under report. Some detailed account of this institution, as well as of a new training school started in its place in connection with the Dow Hill Girls' School has been given in Chapter X—European Education. No separate notice regarding them is called for in this chapter.

11. *Aided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—The number of these institutions rose from 9 to 15. The six additional schools were the following: (1) The class

TRAINING
SCHOOLS.

in connection with the Bethune College in Calcutta; (2) a school under the Free Church Mission named the Free Church Training School; (3) the school for training Hindu females as teachers started at Santipur in the Nadia District; (4) the class started in connection with the Bankipur Female High English School; (5) the school started in connection with the Cuttack Female Orphanage, and (6) A Hindu female training school in the Palamau District. The attendance rose from 543 to 614.

12. *Unaided Training Schools for Mistresses.*—There was a gain of one school of this class with an increase of 18 pupils. Both these schools are in the Bhagalpur Division. One is under Missionary management at Benagoria, and the other was started in the past year under an Indian lady.

13. *Expenditure in Training Schools for Mistresses.*—The total expenditure on aided training schools for Mistresses increased from Rs. 48,241 to Rs. 57,663. Government paid Rs. 20,448 against Rs. 10,439 in the previous year. This large increase of Government expenditure was due chiefly to the fact that the Calcutta classes drew the full amount of their grant last year, having in the previous year drawn only a portion of it, and also to the fact that six new aided schools were started. The expenditure from "Other sources" decreased from Rs. 33,986 to Rs. 31,496.

The total expenditure in the unaided schools was, as in the year before, met entirely from subscriptions, and amounted to Rs. 460 against Rs. 270 in the previous year.

14. *Examinations in Training Schools for Mistresses.*—The Junior and Senior Teachership Examinations were held in December 1903. Thirty-three of the candidates passed, 22 obtaining the Junior Teachership and 11 the Senior Teachership Certificate.

CHAPTER VIII.—TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

TECHNICAL
EDUCATION.

THIS chapter deals with (1) Engineering and Surveying Schools, (2) Art Schools, (3) Industrial and Technical Schools, Reformatory Schools and other schools of miscellaneous character. All these institutions are classified in the General Tables as colleges for professional training or schools for special instruction.

ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.

2. *Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.*—The utility of the College has hitherto been largely discounted by its location in an unhealthy district. As it is believed that far more satisfactory work would be possible under more suitable climatic conditions, the question of the removal of this College to a more healthy site has been under serious discussion during the year.

3. *Engineer Department.*—The roll number on the 31st March 1904 increased from 95 to 97, the number of Hindu and Brahmo pupils having increased by one each. The number of European and Eurasians remained stationary, viz., 5 in both years.

4. *B. E. and L. E. Examinations.*—Altogether 26 candidates (including 11 *ex-students*) appeared at the B. E. Examination, of whom 12 passed (including 5 *ex-students*). There was no candidate for the L. E. Examination during the year.

5. *F. E. Examination.*—There were 23 candidates (including 11 *ex-students*), of whom 14 passed, all in the second division. In the preceding year the number of candidates at this examination was 41, of whom 24 passed.

6. *Admission.*—Of 98 applicants for admission only 41 joined, of whom 8 had passed the B. A. Examination in the B. Course and 33 the F. A. Examination, 2 in the first division, 15 in the second division and 16 in the third division.

7. *Practical Examination.*—The first practical examination, conducted by the Public Works Department at the end of the one year's practical training under that department, was held in November 1903 at Purulia. At this examination, six graduates from the Engineer Department, four foremen mechanic and upper subordinates from the Apprentice Department, and one Overseer from the Bihar School of Engineering, appeared. The guaranteed appointment of Assistant Engineer was awarded to Manindra Nath Deb on the result of this examination, and the second place was secured by the candidate from Bihar.

A student who joined the College for his practical training in the Electrical Department appeared but failed at the University Examination for

Honours in Electrical Engineering, which was held for the first time during the year. The student, however, has accepted a post under Messrs. Martin & Co.

Of the 12 students who passed the B. E. Examination during the year, six have been selected for practical training under the Public Works Department, two will have their training under the East Indian Railway and one on each of the Eastern Bengal State and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, and two under the Sanitary Engineer.

During the year under report, the Chief Engineer consented to regard the practical training of students under the Sanitary Engineer as being equivalent to that given by the Public Works Department authorities. He has also promised to grant Assistant Engineers' certificates to those who complete a satisfactory course of training under a selected Railway or in the workshops of the Civil Engineering College.

8. *Apprentice Department.*—During the year under report, the number on the rolls increased from 183 to 222, the number of Hindus increasing from 151 to 180, Europeans and Eurasians from 28 to 36, while two Native Christians were admitted, and the numbers of Muhammadans and Parsees remained unchanged, viz., 3 and 1, respectively. At the Overseer Examination 32 candidates appeared, of whom 27 were successful; while at the Sub-Overseer Examination out of 60 candidates, 51 were successful. At the Sub-Overseer Examination, the technical schools at Burdwan, Rangpur, Midnapore, Comilla, Barisal and Pabna sent up 42 candidates, of whom 24 passed. All the B class students from zilla schools who joined the 2nd-year class at the previous year's examination were successful.

Of 80 applicants for admission to the Apprentice Department, 49 were taken into the 1st-year class. Of these, 15 were Europeans and Eurasians and 34 were natives, of whom 33 had passed the Entrance and one the F. A. Examination.

Regarding the new admissions to the Apprentice Department, the Principal of the Civil Engineering College, in order to secure a more adequate preliminary training, recommended that admission should be confined, as far as possible, to candidates from B classes and technical schools and adds that—

“As the B classes at the zilla schools develop, and as increasing numbers pass the B. class final examination, it will be impossible to continue the admission of all candidates who pass this examination to the Civil Engineering College, and it will be necessary to direct them, in increasing numbers, to the schools of Engineering at Bankipore and Dacca or to the Technical schools.”

9. *The B. classes of zilla schools.*—The second final examination was held in February 1904, at the same time as the examination of the Apprentice Department. It was found impossible to set the same papers for both examinations, owing to slight differences in standard and to differences in text books; separate question papers were therefore set; 72 candidates appeared; 39 passed, of whom 26 have joined the 2nd-year class of the Apprentice Department. It is an encouraging fact that all who joined the 2nd-year class from this source at the previous year's examination passed the Sub Overseer Examination.

10. At the beginning of the year, the Government of Bengal appointed a committee to consider the question of preparing a scheme and submitting proposals for training qualified managers and assistants for the large number of mines in India. The officers forming a sub-committee submitted proposals for opening a mining side in connection with the Apprentice Department of the College.

11. The artizan class was attended by 42 students on the 31st March 1904.

12. The Higher Agricultural Department, which has been shown in the returns as a separate institution, was attended by 25 pupils, 11 in the first and 14 in the second year. Six second-year students appeared at the final examination and four passed, of whom three have received appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service. The first-year students attended the prescribed course of 48 lectures at the Bengal Veterinary College at Belgachia during the month of April. During the year under review, Government decided on the removal of the Agricultural classes from Sibpur to the proposed Imperial Agricultural Institution which is to be started at Pusa. It is believed that, with a few exceptions, the Higher Agricultural Class at Sibpur was filled solely on account of the inducements held out by the guaranteed appointments offered in the Subordinate Executive Service. The bulk of the students who were attracted

by these had, it is stated, no real interest in Agricultural studies, but regarded them merely as a means to the desired end.

13. *Accountantship Examination*.—This examination was held in July 1903. The number of candidates who appeared at this examination was 137, of whom only 8, or 5·8 per cent., were successful. The percentage of passes in the previous year was 12·2, sixteen having been successful out of 131 candidates who actually presented themselves at this examination.

14. *Sanitation*.—There was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates of the College during the year under report. The number of students who suffered from malarial fever decreased considerably from 1,355 to 554. This is, however, partly attributed to the fact that fevers were less prevalent throughout Bengal than in the preceding year, and partly to the dewatering of the long and tortuous creek passing through the College grounds and to some other sanitary improvements effected during the year.

15. *Discipline*.—No serious breaches of discipline occurred in the College during the year.

16. *The College Athletic Club*.—The amount of subscriptions raised from students is not sufficient to pay its way. Government therefore made a special grant of Rs. 500 during the year.

17. *Work-shops*.—The value of the work completed in the College work-shops during the year amounted to about Rs. 10,000 in the fitter's shop, Rs. 4,000 in the iron and brass founders' shop, and Rs. 2,000 in the carpenter's shop.

The 4th-year Engineer students visited: (1) Messrs. Burn & Co.'s Pottery works at Ranigunge, (2) Bengal Iron Works at Barakar, (3) Head works of the Sone Canals at Dehri, and (4) Locomotive workshops of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpur. They also spent five days in Geological Field work in the neighbourhood of Asansol. The 2nd-year Engineer students visited Mr. Bull's brickfield at Bally.

18. *Electrical Department*.—Fourteen students were under training against 13 in the previous year.

There has been very great activity in this department this year.

In addition to the extensions of the 110 Volt. direct current Electric Lighting Installation to the new Native students' barracks and the hospital which have been completed by the students, work has been busily going on upon the introduction of Electrical Power into the College Workshops.

His Honour Sir Andrew Fraser visited the Sibpur College on the 14th March last for the purposes of starting the new system of working the shops by electricity.

19. *Hostels*.—The number of inmates in the college hostels on the 31st March last was 334, of whom 289 were Hindus and 45 were Christians. The total expenditure on the Hindu mess was Rs. 18,120-11-0, the receipts amounting to Rs. 18,132-14-6. For the Christian students' mess, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,061-8-4, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,069-13-0.

20. *Expenditure on the College*.—The expenditure on the Engineer, Apprentices and Artizan Departments amounted to Rs. 1,51,575, of which Rs. 1,28,523 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 23,052 from fees. The total expenditure on the Higher Agricultural Department amounted to Rs. 7,915, of which Rs. 7,432 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 483 was derived from fees. In the previous year, the expenditure in the three departments of the college was Rs. 1,26,645 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 23,979 from fees, while in the Agricultural classes the expenditure from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 8,581 and Rs. 480 was met from fees.

21. *Buildings*.—A new infectious ward with two rooms, verandah and bath-room was constructed during the year under report. Both the dispensary and Hospital buildings were lately fitted up with electric light and the Hospital was supplied with filtered water. These are undoubtedly additional comforts to the patients.

22. *Visits to Technical Schools*.—Inspection visits were paid by the Principal of the College during the year to the affiliated Technical schools and B Classes at Ranchi, Barisal, Comilla, Mymensingh and Rangpur, and to the Reformatory School at Hazaribagh. He has reported that the Technical Schools are all very badly equipped with tools, and that the students are not trained upon proper lines. Measures are being adopted to remedy these shortcomings.

23. *Bihar School of Engineering.*—The total roll number increased from 105, returned on the 31st March 1903, to 120 on the corresponding date of the year under report. The attendance in the Amin class declined from 38 to 34. Of the 120 students (including the 34 students in the Amin class) 47 were returned as Bihari Hindus, 39 as Bihari Muhammadans and 32 as Bengalis. Of the remaining two students, one was a Hindu from outside the Province of Bengal and one was shown under the head of Europeans and Eurasians.

24. *Admissions.*—The number of admissions in 1903 was 100, against the same number in the preceding year. Forty-six of these took their admission to the Overseer Department and 54 to the Amin class.

25. *Examinations.*—At the annual examination, 11 candidates appeared from the 4th-year class, of whom one passed in the first division, four in the second and two in the third. In the 2nd-year examination there were 28 candidates, of whom 23 were successful, viz., 9 in the first division, 13 in the second and 1 in the third. As the examinations for the first and third year classes are held for promotions from class to class, the passed students are not graded.

The Amin class Annual Examination was held in April 1903. The number of students who presented themselves at the examination was 32, of whom 9 passed in the first division, 5 in the second and 1 in the third division.

A new class was formed in July 1903. At a test examination which was held in November 1903 (just before the commencement of field-work), 39 candidates appeared, of whom 4 only failed to obtain the pass mark, viz., 25 per cent., and were debarred from attending the field-work and the Annual Examination.

26. *Buildings.*—The construction of a bungalow for the Workshop Superintendent was completed during the year. The work in connection with the hostel has been commenced.

27. *Practical Survey Work.*—Dehri-on-Sone was selected for this purpose, as it was difficult to find any other suitable place which was free from plague. The Headmaster and four Assistant teachers and some 84 students attended. The third and fourth year students surveyed the river Sone and the head-works of the Sone Canal.

28. *B. Classes.*—Five students of the Patna Collegiate School attended the 1st year and eight the 2nd year classes for instruction in Manual Training, Engineering and Drawing. At the Annual Examinations, 3 students of each class passed.

29. *Workshop.*—Work to the value of Rs. 3,948 was turned out during the year under report. No additions or alterations in the shops were made in the course of the year. Government has, however, sanctioned the employment of a founder and of a pattern-maker with a view to work a small foundry as soon as competent men for these posts are secured.

30. *Health.*—Plague raged in Bankipore almost throughout the year, consequently the attendance was poor. Two students were attacked by plague, but both recovered.

31. *Discipline.*—Was good throughout the year. Physical exercise for half an hour daily has been made compulsory.

32. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 35,544, of which Rs. 32,154 (including Rs. 1,906 from the Prince of Wales' Fund) was derived from Provincial Revenues; Rs. 1,597 from fees, and Rs. 1,793 from sale-proceeds and other sources. In the preceding year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 27,388, of which Rs. 1,725 was met from fees, Rs. 24,522 from Provincial Revenues, and Rs. 1,141 from the workshop earnings.

33. *Dacca Survey School.*—The roll number decreased from 119, returned on the 31st March in 1903, to 117 on the same date of the year under report. Of these, 103 were Hindus, and 14 were Muhammadans.

34. *Examination.*—Thirty-two candidates appeared at the Sub-Overseer Examination, of whom 20 were successful. At the Survey Final Examination, 54 candidates appeared, but only 38 candidates passed and obtained Survey Final Certificates. Thirty-nine candidates presented themselves at the Aminship Examination, of whom 31 were successful. The survey of the Dacca Municipality taken up by the first and second year students in 1902-03 has been completed.

35. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the school during 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 19,433, against Rs. 18,951 in the previous year. The amount derived from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 15,283 against Rs. 14,583. The amount raised from fees was Rs. 3,343 against Rs. 3,041, while Rs. 807 against Rs. 1,327 was met from other sources. The total annual cost of educating each pupil in the school was Rs. 134-0-4.

36. *Cuttack Survey School.*—Returned 88 pupils on the 31st March 1904, showing 8 pupils less than in the previous year.

37. *Examination.*—Forty-three candidates appeared at the Final Examination of the 2nd year class, of whom 34 passed—2 in the first, 10 in the second and 22 in the third division. At the annual examination of the 1st year class, 44 out of 53 students passed and were promoted to the 2nd year class. The six best Uriya boys among them were awarded Government Scholarships of Rs. 5 each per month.

38. *Field-work.*—In November 1903, the Officiating Principal of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College inspected the students of 1st and 2nd year classes while they were engaged in practical field-work.

39. *Discipline.*—There was no serious breach of discipline and the students behaved well.

40. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on the school during 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 5,140, of which Rs. 3,990 was derived from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 1,150 from fees. The figures under the corresponding heads in the previous year were Rs. 5,106, Rs. 3,952 and Rs. 1,154.

41. *Angul Survey School.*—The number of students returned on the 31st March last was 24 against 21 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school during the year under report amounted to Rs. 420, of which Rs. 403 was paid from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 17 from fees.

42. *The Survey Examination for Pleaders.*—This examination was held in the year under report in four centres, viz., (1) the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, (2) the Bihar School of Engineering at Bankipore, (3) the Dacca Survey School, and (4) the Cuttack Survey School. The total number of candidates who presented themselves at this examination was 173, viz., 72 at Sibpur, 15 at Bankipore, 67 at Dacca, and 19 at Cuttack. Of these, 84 only were successful.

43. *Art and Industry.*—The number of Art schools returned during the year 1903-1904 was altogether 4 with 423 pupils, against the same number of schools with an attendance of 351 pupils, returned in the previous year. The one school returned under this head from the Presidency Division in the year 1902-1903, appears to have ceased to work, and all these 4 schools were returned from the town of Calcutta. The number of unaided Art schools in Calcutta increased from 2 to 3.

44. *Government School of Art.*—The attendance of this school shows an increase from 230 to 241. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 45,690, of which Rs. 39,880 was met from Provincial revenues and Rs. 5,810 from fees. In the previous year the total expenditure on this school was Rs. 29,427, of which Rs. 25,099 was derived from Provincial revenues and Rs. 4,328 from fees. The decreased cost in the previous year and increased expenditure during the year under report are explained partly by the absence on furlough of Mr. Havell in the previous year, partly by promotions of the Vice-Principal and the staff, and partly by the expenditure, actually incurred during the year, of a large amount of grant for the purchase of works of Art, which was not spent in the previous year owing to the absence of Mr. Havell. Of the 241 students on the rolls of this school, the number that attended the course in Division I—Industrial Art side—was 224, including 35 students belonging to the Artizan class who were admitted on reduced fees, while the number of students who attended Division II—the Fine Art side—was 17. Some of these appeared in three or more subjects in the examination.

45. *Advanced Design class.*—The special grant of Rs. 100 sanctioned for experiments was utilised in testing the suitability of the lime and sand obtainable in Calcutta for use in fresco work, in place of materials brought from Jeypore, and also in proving the durability of the plaster, etc., of various colours used in exterior decoration exposed to sun and rain. The first set of experiments (the Superintendent reports) showed that, though the Jeypore lime

is necessary for the final coating in the best work, a great saving can be made by using Calcutta materials for the ground work.

Division II.—In this section the students continued the usual routine of practice in drawing and painting.

46. *The Art Gallery.*—The gallery was open to the public for 208 days, against 179 days in the previous year. The number of visitors was 15,620 against 13,700. Of the visitors, 2,490 were Europeans and Eurasians, 922 Muhammadans, and 12,208 were Hindus.

47. *Purchase of Works of Art.*—Rupees 3,735 were spent in the purchase of Works of Art and in frames and screens for exhibiting them. The most noticeable of the purchases were the following:—

I—A fine collection of brass and copper work from Western Tibet.

II—Paintings from the Mogul period, including three of the time of Sher Shah and one of Shahjehan.

48. *Technical Schools.*—(1) "Industrial Schools," (2) Commercial schools, (3) Agricultural schools and (4) other miscellaneous schools come under this head.

49. *Industrial Schools.*—The number of these schools increased during the year under report from 25 to 27, and their attendance from 701 to 806. Of these schools, one school with 52 students was maintained by Government, 6 with 300 students were managed by District Boards, 15 schools with 343 pupils were aided from public funds, while 5 schools with 111 pupils were on the unaided list.

50. *Government Industrial School.*—The school at Ranchi was under the direct management of Government. The number of students on the 31st March in the last two years was unchanged, viz., 52 in both the years. The students of the B. Class attached to the local zilla school also learn manual work in this school. The pupils were all aboriginal Christians. The industries taught in this school are carpenter's and blacksmith's work, tinman's work, cane-work, and carriage painting, in addition to a little reading, writing, elementary arithmetic, free-hand drawing and practical geometry. The total expenditure on this school during 1903-04 amounted to Rs. 3,186, against Rs. 3,168 in the previous year. Of this amount, Rs. 2,761 against Rs. 2,372 was met from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 425 from the interest on the assets of the Chutia Fair fund. The annual cost per pupil to public funds was Rs. 51-2-0 against Rs. 44-12-1 in the preceding year. Arrangements are being made to raise the status of this school, so as to enable it to teach up to the Sub-Overseer standard.

51. The six schools managed by District Boards are the following:—

(1) *Burdwan Technical School.*—It consists of two Departments: (1) the Apprentice Department teaching the standard for the Sub-Overseer Examination of the Sibpur Engineering College, and (2) the Artizan class teaching carpentry and smithy work. Three stipends of Rs. 6 each per month, tenable for two years, are awarded annually by the Burdwan Raj to three students of this class while under training. Six candidates were sent up from the Apprentice Department to the last Sub-Overseer Examination, of whom two were successful. The roll number of the school was 36. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,835, of which Rs. 1,650 were contributed from District Funds and Rs. 240 from Municipal Funds, while Rs. 434 was raised from fees and Rs. 511 from other sources.

(2) *Rungpur Industrial School.*—The roll number on the 31st March last was 101, of whom 85 were Hindus, 15 Muhammadans and 1 Buddhist. The school had three Departments: (1) for apprentices, (2) for amins and (3) for artizans. It receives a grant of Rs. 100 a month from Provincial Revenues. The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 5,503 against Rs. 5,754, and the annual cost to public funds of each pupil was Rs. 34-5-1 against Rs. 20-15-3 in the preceding year. At the last Sub-Overseer Examination, 6 candidates appeared, of whom 5 were successful. There were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed at the final examination of the B. Class. At the Amin Examination, 26 candidates appeared, of whom 24 passed.

(3) *Pabna Technical School.*—This is maintained and managed by the District Board of Pabna with a contribution from Government. There were 91 pupils on its rolls, against 75 in the preceding year and 68 in 1901-02. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 5,147 to Rs. 5,958. Of this sum, Rs. 1,276 against Rs. 600 was contributed from Provincial Revenues, Rs. 568 against Rs. 1,258 from District Funds, Rs. 44 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 2,612 from fees, and Rs. 1,458 derived from other sources. The increase under Provincial Revenues and the decrease of District Fund expenditure have not been explained in the Divisional Report. The annual cost to Public Funds of each pupil fell from Rs. 22-10-6 to Rs. 18-5-3. Seven out of 13 candidates passed the Sub-Overseer Examination, and 2 of them headed the list of all successful students. Twelve out of 24 candidates passed the Amin Examination and 3 out of 4 candidates the final examination of the B. Class.

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(4) *The Diamond Jubilee Sericultural School at Bontia*.—It is now divided into two sections—Sericultural and Technical. There is a mulberry garden of about 25 bighas attached to it. The Technical Department employs professional weavers. The number of pupils on the rolls was 10, all stipend-holders, 2 receiving stipends from the district of Mymensingh, 6 from Rajshahi, 1 from the Malda District Board, and 1 from the Pathia Estate. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 786, of which Rs. 257 was drawn from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 529 from District Funds. The total for the preceding year was Rs. 727; *viz.*, Rs. 228 paid from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 499 from District Funds.

(5) *Mymensingh Artisan School*.—This school was attended by 13 boys, against 12 in the preceding year. In addition to these, 5 boys in the B Class of the local Zilla School attended this school for instruction in manual work. The total direct expenditure on this institution was Rs. 2,391, of which Rs. 524 was paid out of the proceeds of the endowment of Rai Bahadur Jogendra Kisor Roy, Rs. 625 from the sale-proceeds of manufactured articles, and the rest, Rs. 1,242, from the District Funds. Instruction in the working of the fly-shuttle loom was discontinued during the year. The only subject of instruction now is carpentry. Two pupils of the 2nd year class passed the final examination and joined the Apprentice Department of the Sibpur Engineering College for instruction in blacksmith's work.

(6) *Elliott Artisan School at Comilla*.—Had 49 pupils on its rolls against 15 of the preceding year. It consists of two Departments,—the Apprentice and the Artizan. The Apprentice Department had 36 pupils, including 14 students in the B Class attached to it. These boys were from the local Zilla and the Victoria Collegiate Schools. The Artizan Department had 13 pupils, namely, 4 in the Carpenter's class, 3 in the Blacksmith's class and 6 in the Tinsmith's class. The total expenditure on this school increased from Rs. 7,863 to Rs. 8,004, the increase being mainly due to the increased boarding charges. Of this, Rs. 4,498, including Rs. 920 contributed by Government for the Tinsmith's class and for a teacher to impart instruction in practical subjects, was spent by the District Board and Rs. 1,813 was paid from fees and Rs. 1,693 from other sources. Ten boys of the Apprentice Department appeared at the Sub-Overseer's examination, of whom 7 passed, against 5 in the preceding year. Of the successful candidates, 3 joined the Sibpur Engineering College and 3 the School of Engineering at Dacca. Five candidates appeared at the B Class Examination from the 2nd year class; 3 of them were successful, and joined the 2nd year Apprentice Class of the Sibpur Engineering College. In the Artizan Department, 1 boy from the Carpenter's class and another from the Blacksmith's class obtained certificates of proficiency.

52. *Aided Industrial Schools*.—The number of these schools decreased from 16 to 15 and their attendance from 346 to 343. Of the 15 schools, the Burdwan and the Presidency Divisions and the town of Calcutta returned one school each, the Orissa Division returned two schools, while the Chota Nagpur Division alone returned 10 schools under this head. A brief notice of the most important of these schools is given below:—

(1) *The Maisadal Raj Technical School at Midnapur*.—The roll number on the 31st March last was 18 against 11 on the same date in the preceding year. Of the 18 students, 10 belonged to the B Class and 8 to the Artizan Class. One boy appeared at, and passed, the Sub-Overseership Examination. Of the 4 boys competing at the last B Class examination none passed. The school is aided both from District Fund and Provincial Revenues. It is however not working satisfactorily.

(2) *The Kaorapukur School in the 24-Parganas*.—Is under the London Missionary Society. It received a monthly grant at Rs. 30 from Government. The subjects taught in the school are carpentry and durri-weaving.

(3) *The Oxford Mission Industrial School in Calcutta*.—Is under the management of the Oxford Mission. It had 47 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March against 43 in the preceding year. The majority of these pupils also attend the Bishop's Collegiate School for general education. The pupils are trained in carpenter's and vice-man's work. It received from Government Rs. 360 in 1903-04. The total expenditure on the school amounted to Rs. 13,750 against Rs. 4,068 in the preceding year. No explanation has been offered for this sudden rise in the expenditure.

(4) *The Santipur School in Balasore*.—Is under missionary management. It had 24 pupils on its rolls against the same number in the preceding year. It received Rs. 230 from District Funds, and its total expenditure was Rs. 470. Weaving, with the aid of ordinary and fly-shuttle looms, forms its principal subject of instruction, although blacksmith's work, carpentry and pottery are also taught. It is doing valuable work among the poor aboriginals of the locality.

(5) *The Alolpur Industrial School, also in Balasore*.—Returned 20 pupils, against 22 in the previous year. It teaches carpentry and has done useful work. The total expenditure incurred on it was Rs. 720, of which Rs. 120 was paid from District Funds.

(6) *Baniadih in Hazuribagh*.—The number on the rolls was 33 against 40 in the preceding year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,032, of which Rs. 120 was paid from the district funds, while the East India Railway Company paid Rs. 1,912 against Rs. 1,380 in the year before. It teaches fitter's and tinsmith's work, in addition to little reading, writing and arithmetic. The boys are also taught to work telephonic lines.

(7) *Ghatsila in the district of Singhbhum*.—The number on the rolls was 15 against 11 in 1902-03. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 531 to Rs. 502. The expenditure

from Provincial Revenues fell off from Rs. 465 to Rs. 252, while the expenditure from private sources amounted to Rs. 250 against Rs. 66 in the preceding year. The zamindar of Dhalbhum contributed Rs. 10 a month and the free use of timber from the forest. The school teaches carpenter's work, and is reported to have improved under the management of its present Secretary. It received a special grant of Rs. 50 from the Provincial Revenues for the purchase of tools, and this amount was supplemented by Rs. 100 from local sources.

(8) *Chaibassa Mission Industrial School*.—Is under the management of Rev. A. Logsdail of S. P. G. Mission at Chaibassa. The number on the rolls was 17 against 16 in the preceding year. The school received a monthly grant of Rs. 32, and expenditure from Provincial Revenues amounted to Rs. 384 against Rs. 192, and that from private sources amounted to Rs. 835 against Rs. 734, in the previous year. Wood-work, stone-carving and weaving are the subjects taught in the school. It also received a special furnishing grant of Rs. 700 from the Provincial Revenues.

53. The 7 schools of lesser importance in the Chota Nagpur Division are: (1) Bagda, (2) Bhandra and (3) Chitarpur in the district of Hazaribagh, (4) Baranda, (5) Bunda, and (6) Patrahatu in the Ranchi district, and (7) Jhalda in the district of Manbhum. These schools received but small aid either from the district fund or from the Departmental Primary grant. Blacksmith's work is taught in most of these schools.

54. The number of unaided Industrial schools was altogether five, viz., two returned from the Presidency Division and three from the Chota Nagpur Division.

55. The District Board of the 24-Parganas gives two Veterinary scholarships of Rs. 10 a month tenable at the Belgachia Government Veterinary College, while the District Board of Nadia has founded seven stipends of Rs. 3-8 each, tenable at the Hât Chapra Middle English School, on the condition that the recipients, after finishing their primary education at the school, shall be apprenticed at the Kanchrapara Workshops. The Slojd system continued to be worked at Hât Chapra in connection with the local Middle English School, the boys of which are all trained according to that method.

56. The pottery scholar of the Nadia District Board, referred to in the previous year's report, has finished his training in Drawing and Designing at Bombay and has returned to take up work under the District Board in accordance with the condition under which he was given his scholarship. The work in which he will be employed is under the consideration of the District Board.

In connection with the spread of Technical education in his District, the Chairman of the Nadia District Board writes:

"The Board's experiment in the pottery trade has not yet developed. The potter sent to Bombay has finished his course; he will now experiment here; if successful, the Board will consider whether to assist him in establishing a factory or a school"
"It will, in fact, have to be a factory. But attached thereto it will be possible to create an evening class for potters where tuition will be given in designing and in the manufacture of coloured glazes and in other branch of trade for which it may be possible to find competent teachers."

57. The Nadia Board is also taking steps to find a brass worker sufficiently well educated to learn improved methods elsewhere.

58. *Commercial Schools*.—The town of Calcutta returned three such schools, all unaided, with 295 pupils on the 31st March last, against four schools with 262 pupils in the preceding year. The Annual Report for Calcutta has given no account of the subjects taught in these schools. Of these schools, the Union Business School was attended by 200 pupils, the Short-hand Institution by 65 students, while the Central School of Short-hand and Type-writing returned 30 students.

59. *Agricultural School*.—The only school under this head has been returned from the Burdwan Division. It was attended by 8 students only, of whom 7 were non-Brahman Hindus and one a Muhammadan. The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 212, of which Rs. 148 was contributed from the district fund and Rs. 64 was derived from other sources.

60. The Agricultural class attached to the Civil Engineering College at Seebpore has been treated of, while dealing with the main institution.

61. *Reformatory Schools*.—A combined report on the two schools, one at Alipur and one at Hazaribagh, has been duly submitted to Government. The total number of inmates returned by the two schools on the 31st March last was 383. As ordered by Government, a regular watch is being kept by the inspecting officers of the department over juvenile offenders after their release from these

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schools. The appointment of a special Sub-Inspector for the town of Calcutta has been recently sanctioned by Government, chiefly with a view to assist in this matter. The school at Hazaribagh passed at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination 8 candidates against 9 in the preceding year; while the Alipur school passed at this examination only 3 inmates during the year under review.

62. *Miscellaneous Schools.*—“Organised Tols” chiefly come under this head. They have been dealt with in Chapter IV in accordance with the practice adopted in the Quinquennial Review of Education in India for 1892-3 to 1896-7. Besides these, the Schools for the Blind at Calcutta, and Ranchi, the Deaf and Dumb School in Calcutta, and the two Grant-in-aid Music Schools in the district of Bankura in the Burdwan Division, and the Railway School for coolies at Buxar in the Patna Division deserve notice.

CHAPTER IX.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

FEMALE
EDUCATION.

THIS chapter deals mainly with the education given during 1903-04 to female pupils attending Secondary and Primary schools for Indians. The progress of female pupils attending European Schools, Arts and Professional Colleges, Special and Private Institutions, has been discussed in the chapters dealing separately with these special subjects.

2. *Number of Girls under Instruction.*—The following table compares the number of girls in Primary and Secondary schools for Indian pupils for the last two years:—

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government	6	424	3	329
Ditto District or Municipal Boards	2	95	1	48
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,888	63,588	3,855	81,542
Unaided*	534	9,176	822	14,214
Total	3,430	73,283	4,681	96,433
Girls in boys' schools ... ..	...	44,954	...	54,951
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	118,237	...	151,384
Deduct boys in girls' schools ... ..	...	2,068	...	2,510
Net number of girls ... ..	...	116,169	...	148,874

* Including schools in Native States.

3. The number of girls' schools increased from 3,430 to 4,681 or by 36·5 per cent., and their attendance from 73,283 to 96,433 or by 31·6 per cent. The number of girls attending mixed schools has also increased considerably from 44,954 to 54,951 or by 22·2 per cent. The total number of female pupils under instruction in Secondary and Primary schools advanced from 116,169 to 148,874 or by 28·1 per cent.

4. The percentages of increase under all these heads indicate that decided progress, in quantity at least, has at last been made by female education during the year under report. The qualitative results unfortunately, so far as these can be estimated from the returns of successes in examinations, are not equally satisfactory. Thus the number of native girls who passed the Entrance Examination increased from 10 to 14, while the number of successes in the Middle Examination fell from 70 to 48. Passes in the Primary Examinations

rose from 1,485 to 1,808. This, however, is perhaps the only educational sphere in India where considerations of quantity should be regarded as having for the present at any rate a paramount importance.

5. The number of schools managed by Government shows a decrease from 6 to 3, but this is only owing to a change of classification. The schools that properly come under this head are the Bethune Collegiate School, Calcutta, and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The one Lower Primary school which has been shown under this head in the returns of the Patna Division is really an aided school, wrongly classified as a school managed by Government. The schools managed by District Boards decreased from two to one. The one school shown under this head in 1903-04, has been returned from the Chittagong Division.

6. The following table gives the number of girls attending Secondary and Primary schools of different classes for the year 1895-96 and for the last four successive years:—

YEAR.	High English.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Total.
1895-96	480	268	1,679	10,082	88,246	100,755
1899-1900	569	208	1,366	10,449	82,573	95,165
1900-1901	539	195	1,702	10,940	79,341	92,717
1901-1902	548	179	1,872	12,199	81,252	96,050
1902-1903	631	248	1,648	12,227	101,415	116,169
1903-1904	745	274	1,377	13,763	132,715	148,874

7. The number of girls attending all classes of schools (except middle vernacular schools) shows an increase. A very large increase (31,300 girls) took place in Lower Primary schools. Indian girls in the High and Middle stages of instruction increased respectively from 182 to 188 or by 3·3 per cent. and from 179 to 192 or by 7·3 per cent.

8. All possible steps have been taken by the department to open an increased number of schools for Indian girls, and to educate an increased number of female pupils both at schools and at home. It now rests with the people as well as with the Local Educational Officers to help the department in successfully working the several schemes devised and sanctioned for this purpose, and to see that the education of females does not end in the primary stages. With a view to giving facilities for having girls educated up to higher standards at home, Government has recently ruled that girls may draw the scholarship-stipends as prizes even without attending schools, provided that they prove that they have attained a higher standard by home study.

9. *Expenditure on Schools for Indian girls.*—The total expenditure from all sources increased from Rs. 3,81,386 to Rs. 4,17,131.

Appendix Table 16.

The expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 92,812 to Rs. 1,05,348, and that from District funds from Rs. 65,464 to Rs. 80,150. Contributions from Municipal funds and from fees and other sources also increased. The increased contributions from fees and other sources which rose from Rs. 2,12,747 to Rs. 2,19,614 show that the people are gradually evincing a little interest in the education of their girls.

10. *Classification of Schools for Indian girls.*—In the year under report also the number of high schools for girls rose from 7 to 8 owing to the opening at Mymensingh of one such school. The attendance of these schools also increased from 611 to 743 or by 21·6 per cent.

11. There was only one Middle English school returned as in the preceding year. It was attended by 57 girls. The total expenditure on this school amounted to Rs. 4,853, of which Rs. 540 were paid from Provincial Revenues, and the rest was met from subscriptions. In the previous year, the expenditure under this head was Rs. 4,772—Rs. 210 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 4,562 from subscriptions.

12. The number of Middle Vernacular schools has decreased from 21 to 20. A decrease of three schools has been shown in the returns of Calcutta,

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while in the Burdwan Division the number of this class of schools increased by one, and the Patna Division returned one school under this head against none in the preceding year.

13. The number of Upper Primary schools for girls increased from 189 to 208 or by 19. The increase is due to the increased number of schools returned from the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions and from the town of Calcutta. The Dacca Division showed a decrease of one school and Chittagong of two schools, while the number of these schools remained stationary in the Divisions of Rajshahi, Bhagalpur and Orissa and in the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

The number of Lower Primary schools increased by 1,232, or by 38·3 per cent. rising from 3,212 to 4,444. The increase took place in all the divisions, except in the Orissa Tributary Mahals where the number was stationary.

14. *Results of Examinations.*—During the year under report, 25 girls were sent up to the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University, of whom 14 only passed. Of these 8 were Native Christians. The two Government High Schools for females, viz., the Bethune Collegiate School and the Eden Female School at Dacca sent up 8 candidates, of whom 4 only passed from the former. Four aided High schools in the town of Calcutta, which sent up 17 candidates, passed 10 girls. At the Middle Scholarship Examination, 48 passed, viz., 35 from aided and 11 from unaided schools, while 2 were private candidates. The number of competing schools was 34, and included a few mixed schools. At the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination 345, and at the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination 1,463, girls were successful. The number of girls who passed in the previous year were 10 at the Entrance Examination, 70 at the Middle Scholarship Examination, 217 at the Upper Primary, and 1,268 at the Lower Primary Examinations. The results at the Middle Scholarship Examinations were not satisfactory. The numbers of passes by the different standards shown above include 340 girls who passed the Middle and Primary standards prescribed for Girls' schools in the town of Calcutta. At the Junior and Senior Teachership Examinations, which are held simultaneously with the Calcutta Standard Examinations, altogether 33 girls passed—22 at the former and 11 at the latter. In the previous year 18 passed at the Junior and 16 at the Senior Teachership Examination. It is a matter of regret that the results of these examinations show no improvement.

15. The steps taken for the advancement of female education in Bengal have almost all been enumerated in the previous reports. During the year under report, another new scheme for the extension of zenana education was drawn up by the Department, and before it was submitted to Government for sanction, it was referred to a Conference of experienced educational officers, who submitted their proposals in the form of certain resolutions, and in accordance with their proposals, the Government of Bengal has sanctioned nine centres—one in each division—for the trial of the experiment.

16. For the supply of an additional number of female teachers to girls' schools, training classes have also been sanctioned by Government for the training of school masters' wives and Hindu and Muhammadan widows. All these measures, if properly worked, are calculated to do more good than has hitherto been done in Bengal in the matter of female education. Hindu and Muhammadan girls of advanced age, who are not allowed by the customs of their societies to attend public schools for receiving instruction in higher standards than primary, will now have all possible advantages for the further continuance of their studies at home in the places in which the new zenana system is at work.

17. *Teachers in Girls' Schools.*—The returns show that in the High schools for girls there were 65 teachers, of whom 10 were graduates, 25 under-graduates and 7 were trained teachers. The 21 Middle schools returned 84 teachers, of whom 11 only were trained, one was a B. A., and 7 were under-graduates. The Upper Primary schools had 416 teachers, of whom 4 were B. A's, 9 were under-graduates and 30 were trained, while the Lower Primary schools returned 4,292 teachers, of whom 16 held the Entrance certificate and 155 only were trained.

CHAPTER X.—EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

Chiefly written by MR. H. E. STAPLETON, B.A., B.SC., Officiating Inspector of European Schools, Bengal.

EIGHTY European Schools in the Province submitted returns during the year. Of these, two are Government (one for boys and one for girls at Kurseong), 67 are aided and 11 are unaided. Two schools, the East Indian Railway School at Sahebganj and St. Agnes's Home at Toong, were brought under the control of the Department during the year, but the East Indian Railway School at Raniganj, although still in existence, submitted no returns. The nett result is therefore the addition of one school to the total of last year. Four old-established schools, that in the previous year had received no assistance, were given grants. No schools were closed.

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2. At the end of the year there were 8,376 scholars on the rolls (as against 8,332 of the previous year), 263 being in Government schools, 6,891 in aided schools, and 1,222 in unaided schools.

3. Of the 80 schools, 30 are managed and largely supported by the various Roman Catholic organizations which are devoting themselves to education in Bengal. These impart instruction to over half the total number of the European and Eurasian children in Bengal. The undenominational schools, including Government and Railway schools, are 22 in number, and are attended by $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total scholars. The Church of England controls 14 schools, which are attended by not quite 19 per cent. of the total scholars. The Non-conformist Community support 6 schools, which educate about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the European children under instruction. The Church of Scotland has one school at Kalimpong. This has nearly doubled in numbers during the last year, and now contains $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total scholars in Bengal. In addition to these, there are 1 Jewish, 1 Armenian, and 5 private schools attended by 492 scholars, or 6 per cent. of the total.

4. 15 per cent. of the population is commonly reckoned as being of school-going age. Calculated on the basis of the Census Returns for the last three decades, it is found that, of the European and Eurasian population of Bengal, 15.2 per cent. attended school in 1884, 17.6 per cent. in 1891, and 16.2 per cent. in 1901.

5. *Expenditure on European Education.*—The total expenditure upon European Education in Bengal amounted to Rs. 16,10,995, towards which Government contributed Rs. 3,36,689, that is 20.9 per cent. of the whole against 17.4 per cent. in the previous year. As the Government expenditure upon Secondary and Primary schools, given in Appendix Table 17, does not in any way represent the expenditure on scholars receiving Secondary and Primary Education, respectively, endeavour is made, as detailed below, to give approximate figures under these heads.

6. The maintenance and special grants given to aided schools on account of 1,371 scholars receiving Secondary Education approximate to Rs. 77,746; those on account of 5,520 scholars receiving Primary Education amounted to Rs. 94,490, an expenditure of Rs. 56-11-4 per head in the case of the former and Rs. 17-1-11 per head in the case of the latter. In the corresponding figures of last year the Sicca Rupee grant of Rs. 10,032 to the Calcutta Free School and the special grant of Rs. 20,000 to St. Paul's School were left out of consideration. Hence the expenditure per head on Secondary Education was stated to have been only Rs. 35-9-6 instead of the real figure, viz., Rs. 53-12-9.

7. Excluding, as exceptional, the Cadet and Library grants amounting to Rs. 862, and special grants for furniture, hospital requisites, and the initial equipment of the new Technical Class, the cost to Government of the Victoria School for boys was Rs. 27,185, an average of Rs. 145 per scholar. The average cost per scholar last year was Rs. 137.

8. Excluding, as exceptional, Rs. 7,100 for furnishing the new school building, and the Library grant of Rs. 400, the cost to Government of the Dow Hill Girls' School amounted to Rs. 19,536, an average of Rs. 244 per scholar. The average cost per scholar last year was Rs. 247.

9. The cost of the Victoria Training College, which is entirely supported by Government, was as follows:—Rs. 3,128 the Principal's salary; Rs. 313

travelling for the Principal and Native students; Rs. 4,463 on miscellaneous items, and Rs. 1,944 for the board of the European students; a total of Rs. 9,848. No special grant was given during the year.

10. The scholars in Bengal are concentrated in a few important centres, the town of Calcutta with Howrah being the largest centre, while Darjeeling stands second.

11. The Office of Inspector of European Schools was held successively by Mr. H. A. Bamford from 1st to 27th April 1903, by Mr. W. W. Hornell, B.A., from 28th April to 21st October 1903, and by Mr. H. E. Stapleton, B.A., B.Sc. from 22nd October 1903 to 31st March 1904. Mr. Bamford spent 15 days on tour and paid 9 visits to schools; Mr. Hornell spent 87 days on tour and paid 60 visits to schools, and Mr. Stapleton spent 18 days on tour and paid 45 visits to schools. In the aggregate 120 days were spent on tour, and 114 visits paid to schools. Each aided school on the average, therefore, received two visits during the year.

In addition to the officers mentioned above, Miss L. W. Brock, B.A. (Lond.), who was appointed on 15th February 1904 to the post of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bengal, also paid 12 visits to 6 European girls' schools in Calcutta during the period under report.

12. *Secondary Education*.—Out of 8,376 scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1904, 2,001 were reading in the Secondary stages—High and Middle. Of these, 258 boys and 93 girls were reading in the High stage, and 974 boys and 676 girls in the Middle stage.

13. *High School Honours Examination*.—There were no candidates for this examination.

14. *High School Pass Examination*.—There were 89 candidates for this examination, i.e., one less than last year, but out of this total, the number of girls increased from 28 to 41, bringing their number up to practically the same figure as it was the year before. The percentage of passes was reduced from 76.7 to 47.2, the failures being chiefly in English, and more specially in English Composition. The full number of scholarships was awarded, 6 to boys and 2 to girls.

15. *Senior Cambridge Local Examination*.—The Examinations of the Cambridge Board have, for the past three years, been taken by St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, the Pratt Memorial School, Calcutta, and the two Martinière Schools, Calcutta.

In the year under report 13 boys and 4 girls were presented for the Senior Examination, of whom 10 boys and 4 girls passed, one boy obtaining 3rd class Honours.

16. *Calcutta University Entrance Examination*.—Thirty-two boys and 4 girls were presented for this examination, of whom 14 boys and 2 girls passed.

17. *Middle School Examination*.—There was a slight falling off in the number of candidates, but an improvement in the percentage of passes, especially in the case of girls competing for scholarships. The full number of scholarships was awarded, 6 to boys and 6 to girls.

18. *Junior Cambridge Local Examination*.—Ten boys and 5 girls were presented, of whom 6 boys and 3 girls passed.

19. *Primary Education*.—At the close of the year, 3,394 boys and 2,981 girls were on the rolls receiving Primary instruction.

20. *Primary School Examination*.—There was a slight improvement in the number of candidates; the percentage of passes, 57, is the same as that of last year. The number who passed in the first class has again improved. The full number of scholarships was awarded, 10 to boys and 10 to girls.

21. *Preliminary Cambridge Local Examination*.—Twenty-two boys and 13 girls were presented for this examination, of whom 17 boys and 3 girls passed. Two of the boys from St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, obtained 1st class Honours.

22. *Technical Education*.—During the past few years, the following schools availed themselves of the permission given by article 20 of the Code to substitute a course of training in useful work for some of the ordinary subjects specified in Schedule I.-B.—

(1) St. Joseph's Free School, Calcutta, with special classes teaching typewriting, shorthand, and telegraphy.

(2) The Catholic Male Orphanage, Calcutta, had typewriting and telegraphy classes, teaching book-keeping and shorthand.

(3) The Calcutta Free School (for Boys) had 22 Middle School boys learning shorthand and typewriting.

(4) At the Loreto Day School (for Girls), Bow Bazar, Calcutta, instruction is given in typewriting and dress-making.

(5) The Loreto Convent School (for Girls), Entally, had a typewriting and shorthand class. The girls also receive instruction in household work, domestic economy, and dress-making.

(6) The Gouldsmith Free Day School, Calcutta, had a special class where shorthand, typewriting, and (in the case of girls) domestic economy are taught. Extra time is also given to English and Commercial Arithmetic.

(7) At the St. Helen's School (for Girls), Kurseong, girls are allowed to take up one or more of the following courses: (a) Practical Domestic Economy and Cookery, (b) Nursing, (c) Dress-making and Millinery.

(8) St. Andrew's Colonial Homes' School, Kalimpong.—The senior boys at this school are half-timers, and out of school hours are employed on the Farm. As no servants are employed in the Homes, the rest of the children, boys and girls, when they are old enough, learn ordinary household duties, washing, cooking, mending, etc.; the idea being to equip them for colonial farm life in the future.

(9) Government Schools, Kurseong.—After the reorganisation of the Victoria Boys' School in 1897, and consequent founding of the Girls' Schools at Dow Hill, a Carpentry class was begun at the Boys' School and a Domestic Science and Cookery class for the girls. These were attended by the more senior scholars.

In February of the year under report a Technical Class in connection with the Sibpur Engineering College was started at the Victoria School for boys who have passed the Middle School Examination. The course extends over two years, instruction being given in Mathematics, Experimental Science, Engineering, Drawing, Carpentry and Blacksmith's Work, and, at the end of the course, the students will take the Sibpur Second-Year Apprentice Examination. If this is successfully passed, they will proceed to Sibpur and complete the full five years' Apprentice course. The idea of this class at Kurseong is to allow European boys to spend the first two years of their Sibpur course in the Hills.

At the Dow Hill School a Continuation Class, in which Commercial subjects are taught, has also been started in the past year for girls who have passed the Middle School Examination. The course is a three years' one, and a thorough Commercial education will be given.

A similar class will probably be started at the Boys' School next year, as an alternative course to the Technical classes.

(10) Railway Technical Night Schools.—Two such schools exist in the Province, one at Jamalpur, on the East Indian Railway, and the other at Saidpur, on the Eastern Bengal State Railway. They are both intended for apprentices in the railway shops and are worked on similar lines, instruction being given in Mathematics, Machine-Drawing, and Mechanics.

23. *Pupil-teachers*.—Five pupil-teachers of the Calcutta Free School, Girls' Department, were examined in November 1903, 2 in the 3rd-Year, 1 in the 2nd-Year and 2 in the 1st-Year. One passed in the 3rd-Year, 1 in the 2nd-Year and 1 in the 1st-Year.

24. *The Training College, Kurseong*.—The Government Training College at Kurseong sustained a severe loss in October of last year by the departure of the Principal, Mr. Delaney. Nine women passed through the College in 1903. These were selected from 16 candidates. Owing to the departure of Mr. Delaney, the Principal, to Natal in October, and Mr. Hornell's transfer to Simla early in that month, the examination of the students had to be held from 23rd to 25th September. Mr. Hornell examined all the students both in practical work and in a paper on the Theory and Practice of Teaching. The result of the examination was quite satisfactory, 5 students obtaining distinction with over two-third marks, while the remaining 4 passed. These girls have now all found employment as teachers. Thirteen Native school-masters were also given a three months' course of training by Mr. Delaney during the College session.

25. A review of the work that had been carried on during the three years Mr. Delaney was in charge, led Government at the beginning of the present year to decide on transferring the College to Dow Hill School, and to limit its work to the training of European and Eurasian women as teachers.

26. *Volunteer Cadet Corps*.—The cadets who became efficient during the year numbered 1,300 against 1,286 in the previous year.

The distribution of the efficient is as follows:—

Armenian College, 66; Calcutta Boys' School, 57; Calcutta Free School, 92; Catholic Male Orphanage, 129; Doveton College, 88; La Martinière College, 55;

St. Gregory's School, Dacca, 10; St. James's High School (including St. Paul's Mission School), 49; St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling, 118; St. Joseph's High School, 236; St. Michael's High School, Coorji, 90; St. Patrick's High School, Asansol, 53; St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 73; Victoria School, Kurseong, 88; and St. Xavier's College, 96.

27. The grant for efficient cadets amounted to Rs. 7,716. It was mainly spent on prizes, school excursions, sports and expenses connected with shooting competitions. In one or two instances the salary of the drill instructor was paid out of this grant, while in other cases the School Band Fund benefited.

28. It has been gathered from the several Companies' reports that there has been an improvement both in the Drilling and Shooting, and that the Inspector-General of Volunteers and the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District usually expressed satisfaction with their inspections of the cadets.

CHAPTER XI.—MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

THE total number of pupils in 1903-1904 in all Public and Private institutions rose from 1,754,655 to 1,892,874, or by 138,219, *i.e.*, by 7.9 per cent., while the number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 489,615 to 546,783, or by 57,168, *i.e.*, by 11.7 per cent. This progress is satisfactory, and shows a great improvement as compared with the previous year, in which the rise in the percentage was only 5.8 against 5.2 in the total number of pupils.

2. Taking the several classes of public institutions into consideration, the percentage of Muhammadans under education increased very considerably in Training schools, which is decidedly gratifying. The decrease both in the number of pupils and percentage in technical schools is on the other hand much to be regretted, for Muhammadan pupils do well in such institutions and show considerable aptitude for technical work.

3. As in the previous years, the special institutions for the education of Muhammadans were (1) the Madrasahs, (2) the Arabic or Persian schools, called *mukhtabs*, and (3) the Koran schools. The last-named have no arrangements for secular education, and are institutions where the children learn the Koran, by rote, generally without understanding what they are taught.

Madrasahs are the chief places of education for the upper classes of Muhammadan society.

4. There has been a decrease in the percentage of Muhammadans under education in Madrasahs, but there is the redeeming fact that the actual number of pupils in them has increased. In private institutions there was increase in the percentage in all classes of Muhammadan schools, except in the Koran schools, in which it was the same as in the previous year. The number of pupils, however, decreased in the advanced private institutions teaching Arabic or Persian, and in the Koran schools.

5. In February 1904, a Conference of experts was held to discuss the subject of the primary education of Muhammadans in Bengal. It was under the presidency of Dr. Ross. The Conference made several recommendations for the improvement of the Bengal *mukhtabs* and a scheme for aiding and improving these institutions has been submitted to Government. The main idea is to bring the *mukhtabs* gradually into line with the ordinary primary schools of the country, but with certain additions and alterations in the courses of studies to make these courses suitable to Muhammadans, and to allow the pupils to continue their religious studies.

SUCCESS OF THE MUHAMMADANS AT THE DIFFERENT UNIVERSITY AND DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

6. During the year under report the number of Muhammadans who passed at the University examinations from Arts Colleges was 88, *viz.*, 5 passed at the M. A. examination, 13 at the B. A., and 70 at the F. A. examination, 3 also passed the B. L. Examination and 8 passed from the Medical College, Calcutta. There were also 133 Muhammadans successful at the University Entrance examination, 1 at the B. class examination, 666 at the Middle scholarship examination and 14,288 at the Primary scholarship examinations, both

upper and lower. Besides these, one Muhammadan pupil passed at the Art School examination, 8 at the examination of the vernacular medical schools, 2 at the overseer and 10 at the sub-overseer examinations, 4 at the final examination of survey schools and 158 at the central examination of Madrasahs. At the Middle and the Primary scholarship examinations the results shown by the Muhammadans are highly satisfactory.

MUHAMMADAN
EDUCATION.

SPECIAL ENCOURAGEMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MUHAMMADAN EDUCATION.

7. Muhammadan pupils enjoy the following special privileges in Bengal in the matter of educational facilities:—

- (1) In aided High schools, free studentships are given to Muhammadans up to the limit of 8 per cent. of the school-population, though not exceeding 12 in all in any one school;
- (2) The benefits of the Mohsin Fund chiefly in the shape of remission in part of tuition-fees in schools and colleges;
- (3) Special scholarships (junior, senior, and graduate) created by Government;
- (4) Special lower primary scholarships reserved by certain District Boards and payment of aid at a higher rate to schools in which the pupils are mostly Muhammadans;
- (5) Special encouragement from the Department in the matter of establishment of hostels for Muhammadans;
- (6) Special consideration shown in respect of appointment as Guru Instructors, Sub-Inspectors, Additional Deputy Inspectors, and teachers in schools under public management;
- (7) Maintenance by Government of a special Middle English school for Muhammadans in Calcutta.

CHAPTER XII.—EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

This chapter deals with institutions (1) for the education of the sons of chiefs and noblemen, and (2) for that of aboriginal and other backward races.

EDUCATION OF
SPECIAL
CLASSES

(1) EDUCATION OF CHIEFS AND NOBLEMEN.

2. The only institution of this class in Bengal is the Nawab of Murshidabad's Madrasah. Although called a Madrasah, it is in fact a High English school teaching up to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University; the Madrasah contains only the descendants and relatives of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal. There were 44 pupils on its rolls on 31st March 1904, against 45 in the previous year. Of these, 25 were resident boarders, 5 day-boarders and 14 day-scholars. The total expenditure was Rs. 10,102 against Rs. 12,055 in the previous year. The amount realised from the pupils (probably as fines) was Rs. 39. The remaining sum was contributed from the Provincial revenues. One pupil passed the Entrance examination of 1904.

3. In the Orissa Division, the sons of the chiefs receive education in the ordinary course of things at the Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

4. In the Chota Nagpur Division, the Chief of Seraikela, the Thakur of Kharswan, and the Zamindar of Echa in the district of Singhbhum send their children to the local Middle English schools maintained by them. In Palamanu, the relatives of the leading families of Ranka, Sonapur, and Chainpur are receiving education in the Palamanu Zilla School, and the zamindars of Bistrampur and Sonpura send their children to the local Middle English schools.

(2) EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL RACES.

5. The aboriginal races of Bengal are to be found chiefly (1) in the Burdwan Division, where the majority of the aboriginal population are Sonthals who live in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore and in the Raniganj Sub-division of Burdwan; (2) in the Rajshahi Division, where, besides Sonthals, there are Bunas, Uraons, Mals and other classes; (3) in the Chittagong Division, where they consist of Chakmas, Hill Maghs and others; (4) in the Bhagalpur Division, where there are Sonthals, Kols, Bhils and Mahulis; (5) in the Orissa Division and

Orissa Tributary Mahals, where there are Bhunyas, Khonds, Gonds and other tribes; and (6) in Chota Nagpur, in which they consist of Sonthals of Manbhum and Hazaribagh, Munda Kols, Uraons of Ranchi, and Hos of Singhbhum.

6. The following are abstracts of the information given in the Divisional Reports, and will show what steps have been taken for the education of the children of aboriginal races:

In the Burdwan Division there were, in the coal tracts of Raniganj and Barakar, 8 Lower Primary schools maintained at a cost Rs. 800 from Provincial Revenues for the education of the children of the miners. The District Board of Burdwan paid a stipend of Rs. 6 a month to a Lower Primary school for aboriginal pupils in the Kulna subdivision. The District Board of Burdwan spent Rs. 874 on 18 Lower Primary schools chiefly intended for Sonthals. In Bankura, the Wesleyan Mission maintained a number of Primary schools for the spread of education among the Sonthals. In Midnapore, there is a Sonthal Training school at Bhimpur under the American Baptist Mission, which receives Rs. 2,700 from Government and Rs. 360 from the District Board for the spread of education among the Sonthals. There are also some 41 Primary schools under Mr. Kenan of the American Baptist Mission, and a number of schools under Miss Butts and Mr. Severn specially intended for Sonthal pupils, and they received Rs. 240 and Rs. 90, respectively, from the District Board for this purpose. Two special Lower Primary scholarships, called Harrison Scholarships, created from a Trust Fund for the encouragement of aboriginal pupils, are awarded annually by the Midnapore District Board to the two most deserving candidates of aboriginal races.

(2) In the Rajshahi Division, the progress of education among the aboriginal races is not satisfactory. It is, therefore, necessary to devise special means for providing primary education among these people.

(3) In the Dacca Division, the District Board of Mymensingh maintained two Upper Primary and two Lower Primary schools for the children of aboriginals. There is a boarding institution for the Garos maintained by Christian Missionaries. There are, besides, aided pathsalas at the foot of the Garo hills and in the Madhupur jungle. In Backerganj, there were nine aided pathsalas attended chiefly by the children of Magh settlers. Two boys of the aboriginal races passed the Upper Primary and the Lower Primary Examination.

(4) In the Chittagong Division, there were three aided schools for aboriginal children, including one for girls, in the Cox's Bazar Subdivision of the Chittagong district. Two new schools were started during the past year which were unaided. In the Tippera district, there were ten Night schools on Lalmai hills for the Tipperas, mostly adults, who have to work during the day. The District Board aided these schools liberally. There were 108 schools in the Chittagong hill tracts, all mainly intended for the education of backward races. As many as 1,492 pupils of the aboriginal races, consisting of 782 Chakmas, 553 Maghs, and 157 Tipperas attended these schools. A very small number of these pupils attended Secondary schools. Three boys passed the Upper Primary and 33 the Lower Primary Examination, and 7 obtained Lower Primary Scholarships.

(5) In the Patna Division, there were 11 schools (including one school for girls) for aboriginal and backward races. One of the students passed the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination during the year under report.

(6) In the Bhagalpur Division, there is a special Sonthal Education Fund of Rs. 9,500 per annum, and a special staff consisting of four Sub-Inspectors and two Inspecting pandits solely for the purpose of looking after the schools intended for the aboriginal races. Extensive missionary organisations are engaged in furthering the cause of education among aborigines. In the Monghyr district there is no special provision at present, but the appointment of an Inspecting pandit for Sonthals is under contemplation. The number of pupils of aboriginal classes (Christians and non-Christians) increased from 8,267 to 8,893, the number of Christians being 846 and that of the non-Christians 8,047, against 826 and 7,441 in the previous year.

(7) In the Orissa Division, the majority of the aboriginal pupils are Khonds and Sonthals in the districts of Angul and Balasore. The fact that there are no suitable textbooks in the Khond and the Sonthali languages stands considerably in the way of the education of these classes.* They are, therefore, taught through the medium of Uriya. One Khairia non-Christian boy passed the Upper Primary and one Munda boy the Lower Primary Examination from the Angul district.

(8) In the Orissa Tributary Mahals there are, for the education of aboriginal races, 95 schools in Mourbhanj, 10 in Nilgiri, 9 in Keonjhar, 5 in Dhenkanal, 3 in Athmallik, and 1 in Pal Lahera. They are either aided by Government or maintained by the Native States. The total number of pupils belonging to aboriginal races was 2,782, against 1,817 in the previous year. The increase was mostly in Mourghanj, Nilgiri, and Keonjhar. An increase from 16 to 46 in the number of aboriginal girls in schools deserves mention.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mourbhanj has under consideration the starting of a Training school for training purely aboriginal teachers for schools for aborigines. Primers in Sonthali language are being prepared which will shortly be published in the Uriya character at the expense of the Maharaja.

* School books framed under the new system of education in the Sonthali language are under preparation, and will shortly be ready.

7. The total number of aboriginal pupils attending schools in the Chota Nagpur Division rose from 21,561 to 23,055. The various Missionary bodies which have taken up the cause of education among these people are reported to have worked with much success.

8. The total number of pupils of the aboriginal races in all classes of schools in the Province last year was 42,292, against 40,162 in the previous year. They secured 1 pass at the Entrance, 58 passes with 3 scholarships at the Middle, 147 passes with 8 scholarships at the Upper Primary, and 957 passes with 26 scholarships at the Lower Primary Examination. These results are better than those of the previous year, except at the Entrance Examination in which the only one pass was secured against 5 in the previous year.

9. *Education of Indigent classes.*—The total number of pupils of the indigent classes among Hindus reading in Public and Private institutions in Bengal was 62,482 against 60,731 in the previous year. The results of examination both as regards the number of passes and the number of scholarships gained were less satisfactory than those of the preceding year in respect of the Middle and Upper Primary Examinations. At the Lower Primary Examination, the number of passes secured was 1,552, against 1,513 of the previous year, and the number of scholarships gained was 16 against 17.

10. The indigent Muhammadan pupils attending schools were fewer in number than in the previous year, being only 39,840 against 43,832. The results of the school examination of these pupils also deteriorated, there being none who passed the Entrance Examination, while the number of passes at the three departmental examinations were smaller than usual. These pupils gained one more Upper Primary scholarship, but the number of Lower Primary scholarships won by them came down from 12 to 3 only. One Middle scholarship was gained as in the previous year.

11. Of the indigent Christians, 3,116 were non-aboriginal and 7,965 aboriginal. The successes achieved by them at the public examinations were as follows:—one pass at the Entrance, 53 passes with three scholarships at the Middle, 122 passes with 7 scholarships at the Upper Primary, and 396 passes with 13 scholarships at the Lower Primary Examination.

CHAPTER XIII.—PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

THIS section deals with various classes of indigenous schools, viz., (1) schools teaching Arabic or Persian, Sanskrit or any other Oriental classic, (2) schools teaching only or mainly a Vernacular, (3) schools teaching the Koran, and (4) other schools which are not included in the above categories. These schools generally follow the traditional systems of instruction, which have not been materially influenced or affected by the improved systems of education adopted and followed by the Department or by the University.

2. *Advanced schools teaching (a) Arabic or Persian*—The course of study pursued in many of these schools is fairly high, comprising Literature, including Grammar, and higher subjects, such as Rhetoric, Logic, Metaphysics and Jurisprudence, etc. The number of these schools decreased from 1,187 to 1,118, but their attendance increased from 17,122 to 17,336. This decrease in the number of schools took place in all the divisions, excepting Patna where the schools increased from 617 to 691. The number of pupils decreased in the divisions of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Dacca, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur; and increased in the Presidency, Chittagong, Patna and Orissa Divisions.

Proposals have recently been submitted to Government with a view to place the maktabas of some of the districts under the regular inspection of competent inspecting Maulavis, and to aid them from public funds. If the proposals be approved, the standards of instruction in these schools can be greatly improved along lines suggested by the Resolutions of the Conference of experts in the subject of Muhammadan Education held in the Calcutta Madrasah in February last, to discuss the Primary Education of the Muhammadans in Bengal. It is a matter of congratulation that the educated Muhammadan community is now becoming aware of the necessity of improving the standard of education imparted in these schools by the adoption of some approved system, based upon more modern requirements and more modern standards.

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3. *Advanced schools teaching (b) Sanskrit.*—The number of these schools (unrecognised tols) is steadily decreasing. In the year 1900-01, 1,191 schools with 10,617 pupils were returned. In 1901-02, their number decreased to 1,160 and their attendance to 9,917. In the year 1902-03, the schools and the pupils declined to 1,010 and 9,106, respectively. In the year under review, the number of schools decreased to 974 and their attendance to 8,370. This decrease is mainly due to the transference of tols which have adopted the standards prescribed by Government to the class of Public Institutions. It is, no doubt, regrettable that these schools continue to display no inclination towards the study of any subjects which are of real practical utility in the business of life and adhere to an obsolete system of teaching; but in the cultivation of learning for its own sake, and probably also in the scholastic thoroughness of their methods of study, many of these schools may be regarded as upholding an ideal which has been lost sight of in many more advanced institutions.

4. *Elementary schools teaching a Vernacular only or mainly.*—The schools for boys decreased from 3,255 to 3,149, and those for girls from 12 to 10. The decrease in the number of these boys' schools took place in all the divisions, excepting Burdwan, Presidency, Dacca and the Orissa Tributary Mahals. A decrease in the number of pupils took place in the Rajshahi, Patna, Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

The number of these schools for boys was returned as 1,359 in the Patna Division, 821 in the Orissa Division, and 406 in the Bhagalpur Division. Much might be done for the improvement of these schools, if they could be brought within the pale of the regular system of inspection; but so long as our inspecting officers are few, and the funds available are very small in proportion to the ground to be covered, it would be hopeless to attempt to bring them all up to the level of organised primary schools.

5. *Koran schools.*—These schools, as now constituted, have little or no educational value. They teach nothing beyond the Arabic alphabet and the chanting by rote of Koran verses. But the existence of these schools is a necessity among the Muhammadan community; for every orthodox Muhammadan must learn to recite verses from the Koran before he is allowed to study any secular subject. The number of the Koran schools for boys, though decreasing, is still as large as 3,165 against 3,582, and shows a very large attendance of 51,142 against 53,971 in the previous year. The number of Koran schools for girls was 229 with 2,078 pupils, against 252 schools with 2,005 pupils of the preceding year.

6. *Other schools.*—The number of these schools for boys increased from 165 to 204, and for girls from 12 to 13. The attendance in boys' schools also increased. A considerable number of these schools were returned from each of the Divisions of Chittagong and Bhagalpur. The schools in the Chittagong Division are mostly Kyongs or Monastic schools kept up by Buddhist teachers.

CHAPTER XIV.—HOSTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.

HOSTELS AND
BOARDING
HOUSES.

THE usefulness of these institutions is now well appreciated, and many colleges and schools, some of the latter situated in mufassal villages, have boarding houses attached to them. Such boarding houses are a great improvement upon the private messes in which students are practically free from discipline or control, and when the Superintendent is well chosen and knows how to combine sympathy with discipline, their influence upon student-life is of very great value. The system upon which they are managed, however, is probably still capable of very considerable improvement. By bringing the hostel into closer connection with the school or college, it should be possible to increase materially its effectiveness as a school of character and discipline.

2. There were 411 hostels in all, for both Indian and European pupils, with 14,045 inmates in the year under review, against 363 hostels with 13,201 inmates in the previous year.

3. *Hostels for Indian pupils.*—The number of hostels and boarding houses for Indian boys was 328 with 8,447 inmates, against 279 with 7,406 inmates. Of these inmates, 690 were students of Arts Colleges, 4,662 of Secondary Schools, 1,954 of Primary Schools, and 1,141 of Special Schools. The number of students of Arts Colleges and Secondary Schools together living in hostels

and boarding houses was 5,352, which is 2 per cent. of the total number of pupils in these institutions. It is therefore evident that a large number of pupils, specially at large centres of education like Calcutta, Dacca and Patna, live in messes, the number of which is very large. These out-station students cannot be taken into the existing hostels for want of accommodation, and many students find it cheaper—at any rate at Calcutta—to live in messes. For the proper management and supervision of these students' messes, Government passed a set of rules which have been revised during the year under review. It is, however, a matter for regret that, in certain places, and specially in Calcutta, the amount of co-operation, which Government expected the authorities of schools and colleges would render in this matter, has not been forthcoming, and the rules have consequently failed to produce much practical effect. Measures for furthering the object in view are under contemplation. It will, however, probably be necessary for Government, in consultation with the University, to take further and more stringent action in the matter.

4. The number of hostels for Indian females decreased from 43 to 40, and that of their inmates from 2,380 to 2,101. As usual, these female boarders belonged mostly to the Christian and Brahmo communities.

5. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure on all hostels and boarding houses for both European and Indian pupils increased from Rs. 8,96,854 to Rs. 10,94,987, and the Government contribution from Rs. 46,094 to 49,506. The contributions from the District and Municipal funds rose from Rs. 873 to Rs. 1,693.

6. The total amount of expenditure for hostels and boarding houses for Indian pupils only, both male and female, in 1903-04, was Rs. 3,99,268, against Rs. 3,85,700. The Government contribution was Rs. 29,699, against Rs. 25,953 or Rs. 3,746 more than that of the previous year. The local funds also paid a larger contribution by Rs. 820, an amount nearly double that paid in the previous year.

7. For the reason that hostels and boarding houses are most largely useful to students who come from the areas under the jurisdiction of the District Boards, it would be a proper charge on the District Funds to pay a considerable portion of the cost of building and equipping these institutions. But, as there is no provision for entering such a charge in the District Fund Education Budget, practically nothing has hitherto been done by those bodies. This matter, however, has engaged the attention of Government, and it is in contemplation to introduce under this head some material reforms legalizing the building and maintenance of hostels from District Funds.

8. *The Eden Hindu and Elliott Madrasah Hostels.*—Of all the hostels under Government management, the largest and the best is the Eden Hindu Hostel in Calcutta. During the year under report, it had 247 inmates and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 29,667, of which Rs. 731 was paid from Provincial Revenues; while in the preceding year the number of inmates was 241 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 30,714, of which Rs. 2,820 was paid by Government.

In the Elliott Madrasah Hostel, which is also a large hostel for Muhammadan pupils, there were 122 inmates, against 118 in the previous year, and the total expenditure, exclusive of messing charges, was Rs. 4,463, of which Rs. 3,069 was met from fees and Rs. 1,394 contributed by Government. The boarders in this case make their own arrangements for their food.

CHAPTER XV.—PHYSICAL AND MORAL TRAINING.

THE importance of some sort of physical exercise in student-life is now universally admitted in India. Almost all colleges and schools make arrangements for various games and sports amongst their pupils, and the introduction of drill in schools has given a fresh stimulus to physical exercise.

2. In colleges, the students have athletic clubs. In these as well as in High schools in towns and in a large number of those in the mufassal, cricket, football, tennis, badminton, etc., are played. In the majority of Middle and Primary schools the country games are the rule. The tendency, however, is to replace the country games by English sports, of which football is the favourite.

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In many colleges and schools subscription to the Athletic Club is compulsory. But it is to be feared that as a rule only a small minority of the students actually take part in the games.

3. The Presidency College Athletic Club continued to be in a flourishing state. Its financial condition was very satisfactory. The annual athletic sports were held on the College ground on the Calcutta maidan and the prizes were distributed by the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean, K.C., K.T., K.C.I.E., Chief Justice of Bengal. The annual sports at the Patna College were also very successful. At some mufassal stations the resident civil officers take great interest in the physical exercise of the students. Thus at Ranchi annual sports for students are held in the Commissioner's spacious compound, presided over by the Commissioner, or, in his absence, by the Deputy Commissioner. Prizes are given out of funds raised from the local public, who take much interest in the sports.

4. *Drill*.—Drill was at first regarded as a useless pastime and many were sceptical as to its utility. This state of things is, however, fast passing away, and both the teachers and guardians seem now to understand, to a certain extent, its usefulness as a valuable aid to discipline. It is practised in all Government and aided schools of all classes, and in many unaided schools. Some Government schools have separate drill-masters; in those that have not, either the gymnastic master or one of the class teachers drills the boys. In aided and unaided High schools this duty is usually committed to the Second Pandit (or Drawing Master). In the middle and primary schools, a vernacular translation of Mr. Sharp's Book on Drill is the prescribed book.

The influence of drill can even now, though it has been introduced only for a short time, be seen on entering an ordinary school. The manner in which the boys stand up and salute a visitor in a class-room and rise up to answer a question will show at once the influence of drill on a class. The bearing of the students has considerably improved and may be regarded as indicating a more general improvement in smartness and discipline.

5. *Moral Training*.—The following are among the steps which have been taken to influence beneficially the moral tone of students in schools and colleges.

- (1) *The establishment of hostels and boarding-houses in connection with schools and colleges at many places, especially at large centres of education, for residence of students who do not live with parents or guardians.*—The hostel and boarding-house system is gradually extending, and if developed and organised may be expected to play an increasingly important part in school and college education.
- (2) *The passing by Government of mess rules for the guidance of students' hostels and messes.*—A good deal of attention has lately been given to this subject and so far as enquiries have proceeded, it would appear that in the mufassal, the authorities of schools and colleges have made genuine efforts to work the mess rules properly. In this they have been fairly successful, and except in large mufassal towns like Dacca and Patna, conditions are now fairly good. In towns like these, however, a good many difficulties are found, and the conditions of residence of students are still far from satisfactory. Matters, however, in Calcutta are decidedly worse than elsewhere and are still in a most unsatisfactory condition, and it is a matter for great regret that the college and school authorities in Calcutta have not so far co-operated, to the extent expected, in the matter of enforcing the rules.
- (3) *The working of inter-school and inter-college rules which apply to all Government and aided institutions, and to those unaided institutions which compete for Government scholarships, for checking evils consequent upon unhealthy competition.*—Breaches of these rules are always punished according to the character and nature of the offence. The number of complaints of this nature is not very large, and most institutions now obey, at all events outwardly, these transfer rules.
- (4) *The selection of text-books by the Text-Book Committees.*—This prevents the introduction into a school of books of an unhealthy moral

tone. No school which is either in receipt of aid from Government or which competes for Government scholarships is allowed to adopt a book which is not in the authorised list of text-books published by Government.

(5) *Professors and teachers are instructed to avail themselves of every opportunity for inculcating morality to the students.*

6. *Discipline.*—The state of discipline maintained in the schools and colleges and among the different classes of officers in the Department during the year under report, appears to have been, on the whole, fairly satisfactory as judged by Indian standards.

The following are the most important cases of breach of discipline in Government colleges and schools during the year under report:—

One boy in the Rangpur Zilla School was rusticated for a year for tampering with his transfer certificate.

A boy of the Chapra Zilla School was rusticated for gross misconduct.

One apprentice at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College was expelled for irregularities at the College examination.

7. The cases in which offenders were criminally prosecuted and punished were—

A lower primary scholar in the Dublin University Mission Upper Primary School at Hazaribagh was tried in court for the theft of a gold watch and was sent to the local reformatory school for three years.

In Cuttack, a school postmaster was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for criminal breach of trust.

8. There were, besides, several cases of breach of rules in reference to the Lower Primary Scholarship Examinations in which the persons concerned were adequately punished.

CHAPTER XVI.—EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCES.

THE Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division, held two conferences during the past year. At the first, among other matters, it was decided to submit recommendations for the introduction of a Bengali reader in the third year of the infant stage and the establishment of advanced Continuation Schools. Both these recommendations have been accepted. At the second, a course of studies for female schools, according to the new system of Vernacular education, was drawn up.

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2. In the Dacca Division, several conferences were held in all the districts by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors, in which the teachers of Middle and Primary schools and sometimes outsiders took part. The subjects of discussion were chiefly the Kindergarten system of teaching, Guru Training Schools, Night Schools, and Female Education. The new rules regarding Vernacular education were explained to the teachers and discussions were held regarding the best measures for carrying them out and for making them popular.

3. In the Chittagong Division, the Inspector held two conferences. At the first, attended by the Deputy Inspectors and some Sub-Inspectors, rules for the administration of the primary grant were revised; at the second, attended by teachers of High English schools, various subjects connected with management of High schools, organisation of classes, methods of teaching, maintenance of discipline, &c., were discussed.

4. The Inspector of Schools, Patna Division, held two conferences—(1) of headmasters of zilla schools to frame a course of studies for High schools and (2) of Deputy Inspectors to discuss various questions connected with inspection and instruction arising out of the new Vernacular Education Scheme.

5. There were two conferences in Bhagalpur under the presidency of the Inspector—(1) to consider the rules for the award of Middle and Primary Scholarships and the preliminary selection of candidates for them, and (2) to discuss the new Scheme of Vernacular Education.

6. The Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, held two conferences.

7. The Inspectors of Rajshahi and Chota Nagpur held none, but the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of all the divisions held conferences for the discussion

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of the new Scheme of Vernacular Education. At a Conference held at Rajshahi, the Principal of the local College presided and the resolutions were sent to the District Board which has approved of all of them.

8. It is very satisfactory to find that so many conferences were held by the Inspecting staff. At most of them the new Vernacular Education Scheme was the subject of discussion.

CHAPTER XVII.—TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

TEXT-BOOK
COMMITTEES
AND
LIBRARIES.

UNDER the rules approved by Government there are three of these Committees, viz., the Central Committee at Calcutta, the Bihar Committee at Bankipore, and the Orissa Committee at Cuttack.

2. During the year under report, two meetings of the General Committee of the Central Text-book Committee were held, one on 21st September 1903, and the other on 9th December 1903. The whole of the preliminary work is done first by the individual members who examine the books submitted and afterwards their reports are discussed at numerous Sub-Committee meetings. The decisions of the Sub-Committees are then reported to the full Committee for approval.

In conformity with rule 5 of the rules regarding the constitution of the Text-book Committee, Government re-appointed some of the members of the Central Text-book Committee, and also appointed some new members, and the new list of members was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 6th May 1903. The Rev. Mr. Begg and Dr. Morrison resigned their membership, as they have left India for Europe, and Rev. Mr. Sims and Rev. Mr. Wanr have been appointed members in their places.

One noticeable event in the history of the Committee during the last year is that the Committee recommended that a list of books approved by Government should be published in the month of July every year in addition to the usual January list. The question of the scale at which prices should be calculated for text-books was considered by the Committee in its December meeting, and rule XXXII of the new rules of the United Provinces Text-book Committee was adopted by the Central Text-book Committee at that meeting. It may also be noticed that in its Notification No. 2982, dated the 1st December 1903, Government modified rules 11, 18, 24 and 25 of the rules for Text-book Committees in Bengal.

3. During the year under report, the total number of books received was 409, of which 403 were issued for preliminary examination. The number of books which were duly issued to members of the Central Text-book Committee was 327. Altogether 277 books (155 text-books in accordance with the New Scheme and 122 Prize and Library books) were approved during the year. A complete list of these was published in Government Notification No. 347, dated the 26th January 1904.

4. The Branch Text-book Committee at Bankipore is composed of seven official members, including the Inspector of Schools, the *ex-officio* President, and the Assistant Inspector of Schools as *ex-officio* Secretary, and three non-official members. The functions of the Committee are now restricted to the examination of such Hindi and Urdu books only as are forwarded to them by the Director of Public Instruction.

5. During the year, 106 books were received for examination. Of these, 62 were considered, 56 being approved and 6 rejected, the remaining 44 being still under consideration. Of the 56 books approved by the Committee, 23 were approved as text-books, 15 as prize-books, 9 as library books, and 9 as prize and library books.

6. There were two meetings of the Committee—one held on the 12th April and another on the 8th December—at which the 56 approved books, which were previously considered individually by Sub-Committees of three members, were finally disposed of by the General Committee.

7. The Orissa Text-book Committee consists of seven members, including the Inspector of Schools as *ex-officio* President, and the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Cuttack, as *ex-officio* Secretary. Of the five members, three are officials and two are non-officials. During the year under report three meetings were held. Of the nine books received for examination, two were approved and seven were rejected.

8. *Calcutta School-Book Society*.—The Society's sales during the year amounted to Rs. 2,00,941 against Rs. 1,06,647 in the previous year, showing that it has made much progress under the present management.

9. *Libraries*.—The Government Colleges and High schools in all the Divisions have each an attached library for the use of professors, masters and students.

10. A special grant of Rs. 50 was sanctioned towards the close of the year for a circulating library for the use of Government Inspecting Officers in the Orissa Division. One American, one Indian, and four English educational magazines are circulated amongst these officers in rotation, and it is hoped that through the agency of these journals the Inspecting Officers will gain wider views and much general and technical knowledge, which may assist them and improve the quality of their work. If successful the scheme will be extended.

11. A large sum of money as a special grant was sanctioned by Government for the supply of books and educational appliances to various classes of middle and primary schools during the year under report.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th October 1904. }

A. PEDLER, F.R.S., C.I.E.,
Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

APPENDICES.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX TABLE 1.

Statement showing the attendance and cost of education of each pupil in Secondary and Primary
 * Schools for Indian boys during 1903-1904.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Average roll-number throughout the year for each school.	Average daily attendance for each school.	Percentage of attendance on the roll-number.	AVERAGE YEARLY COST OF EACH PUPIL—		Percentage of public fund expenditure to total cost.
					To public funds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	50	286	215	80.83	13 12 10	37 8 6	36.8
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	5	411	325	79.08	4 12 5	26 6 10	18.1
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	233	189	139	77.2	2 5 6	19 0 2	12.3
Unaided	107	227	177	78		16 12 4	...
Total High Schools for boys	555	213	165	77.4		20 1 2	...
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	6	77	65	84.4	19 2 9	25 5 11	75.6
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	35	82	65	79.3	3 14 5	10 7 2	37.5
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	677	71	57	80.3	2 15 5	11 0 5	25.99
Unaided	285	68	55	77.9		9 6 1	...
Total Middle English Schools for boys	1,003	71	57	78.9		10 10 0	...
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	17	58	44	75.9	6 5 5	8 8 8	74.2
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	146	53	44	80	4 12 10	8 10 1	75.6
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	6.3	53	44	81.1	2 0 4	7 15 10	33.8
Unaided	88	58	47	81	...	5 1 3	...
Total Middle Vernacular Schools for boys	884	54	47	79.6	...	7 14 0	...
UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	119	38	28	73.7	1 10 7	1 15 11	88
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	10	39	25	81.3	4 4 1	8 8 9	76.7
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	4,624	42	31	81	1 7 5	3 9 7	40.7
Unaided	92	39	30	76.9	...	2 14 0	...
Total Upper Primary Schools for boys	4,845	41	33	80.5	...	3 8 10	...
LOWER PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.							
<i>Under Public Management.</i>							
Managed by Government	3	16	14	87.8	4 14 11	4 14 11	100.0
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	8	44	36	81.8	3 2 8	4 3 5	76.2
<i>Under Private Management.</i>							
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	35,331	26	21	80.8	0 14 8	2 11 1	33.08
Unaided	8,006	18	15	83.3	...	1 13 8	...
Total Lower Primary Schools for boys	44,248	24	19	79.3	...	2 9 1	...

APPENDIX TABLE 2.

Comparative statement showing the percentage of boys at school to boys of school-going age, district by district.

Position in 1902-1903.	Position in 1903-1904.	DISTRICT.	Male population.	Number of boys of school-going age.	NUMBER OF BOYS AT SCHOOL.		PERCENTAGE OF BOYS AT SCHOOL TO BOYS OF SCHOOL-GOING AGE.	
					1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	1	Chittagong	641,392	96,209	50,126	57,761	52.1	60.3
4	2	Howrah	439,525	65,928	34,302	38,815	52.0	59.0
5	3	Noakhali	568,777	85,316	45,305	48,418	52.9	57.5
6	4	Hoochly	528,279	79,241	42,510	43,067	53.7	55.2
7	5	24 Parganas	1,092,008	143,936	74,757	79,800	48.6	48.7
8	6	Midnapore	1,390,283	208,534	97,105	101,760	46.5	48.5
9	7	Backergunge	1,175,403	176,385	78,362	81,111	44.4	45.9
10	8	Bankura	549,484	82,422	35,072	37,622	42.5	44.5
11	9	Tippura	1,085,089	162,898	65,738	71,815	40.4	44.0
12	10	Burdwan	784,742	114,711	46,073	47,171	40.1	41.1
13	11	Birbhum	444,680	66,703	27,631	27,170	41.4	40.7
14	12	Cuttack	905,400	149,311	58,172	60,064	38.9	40.2
15	13	Cakutta	562,596	84,340	33,099	33,472	59.2	39.6
16	14	Dacca	1,312,417	196,862	74,070	77,050	37.6	39.6
17	15	Balassore	517,543	77,631	31,541	30,034	40.6	38.7
18	16	Faridpur	970,164	145,525	42,190	51,518	28.9	35.4
19	17	Khulna	653,470	98,090	33,406	33,997	34.1	34.6
20	18	Patna	804,543	120,687	40,212	41,099	33.3	34.6
21	19	Singhbhum	302,425	45,364	14,551	15,165	32.0	34.0
22	20	Puri	506,839	76,026	22,488	24,342	29.5	33.4
23	21	Jessore	914,204	137,180	37,395	42,063	27.2	33.0
24	22	Bogra	437,340	65,002	16,541	18,130	25.2	31.1
25	23	Angul	95,935	14,360	3,884	3,842	3.9	27.0
26	24	Nadia	827,509	124,126	29,237	31,527	22.5	26.6
27	25	Manbhum	665,336	98,000	23,134	24,751	23.6	25.4
28	26	Gaya	1,011,271	151,691	25,706	37,424	23.5	25.2
29	27	Fahna	709,396	106,400	23,942	26,112	22.5	25.0
30	28	Murshidabad	653,347	98,001	24,183	23,792	24.6	24.5
31	29	Malda	437,639	65,646	12,802	14,814	19.5	24.2
32	30	Rangpur	1,125,109	168,766	33,426	37,578	20.0	22.5
33	31	Mymensingh	2,014,605	302,221	69,440	67,087	19.9	22.3
34	32	Ranchi	577,180	86,577	19,015	19,074	21.0	22.2
35	33	Jalpaiguri	422,477	63,432	12,143	13,013	19.1	22.0
36	34	Rajshahi	741,090	111,253	20,028	22,415	18.0	20.5
37	35	Dinapur	623,473	123,506	24,054	24,701	19.4	20.2
38	36	Darbhanga	1,416,474	212,471	38,110	42,545	17.9	20.0
39	37	Sonthal Parganas	896,373	134,456	26,157	25,070	14.7	19.3
40	38	Hazaribagh	670,122	85,518	16,746	16,424	19.5	19.3
41	39	Monghyr	1,011,580	151,737	26,735	28,713	18.9	19.2
42	40	Darjeeling	133,065	19,951	3,406	3,781	17.5	18.0
43	41	Shahabad	959,544	140,141	25,604	26,218	18.1	18.7
44	42	Bhagalpur	1,027,535	154,130	25,085	27,917	16.3	18.6
45	43	Muzaffarpur	1,314,547	197,782	33,590	35,013	16.9	18.0
46	44	Saran	1,095,248	164,293	24,453	26,195	14.87	17.7
47	45	Purnea	958,452	143,763	14,779	23,095	13.0	16.9
48	46	Palamau	306,203	45,930	7,442	7,804	16.0	16.0
49	47	Chittagong Hill Tracts	6,238	10,236	1,502	1,574	14.6	15.4
50	48	Orissa Tributary Mahals	964,973	115,496	14,136	23,108	12.4	15.3
51	49	Champaran	585,007	132,841	19,131	18,627	14.85	14.1

APPENDIX TABLE 3.

Comparative statement showing the number of pupils attending different classes of Institutions, Division by Division, for the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.									
	Colleges.		Secondary Schools.		Primary Schools.		Special Schools.		Total.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan	968	962	49,735	49,912	246,083	268,748	1,780	2,072	306,506	321,714
Presidency	284	427	41,147	42,514	171,921	182,777	1,077	1,440	214,429	231,187
Calcutta	6,338	6,325	19,731	18,916	16,045	16,956	2,834	3,227	44,945	46,464
Rajahmali	276	234	20,639	21,493	117,724	120,021	1,165	1,454	139,803	152,806
Dacca	1,524	1,248	49,740	53,174	191,828	218,976	4,422	4,704	247,556	276,192
Chittagong	255	181	26,877	22,493	126,647	140,168	1,970	2,540	149,723	171,458
Patna	553	544	15,529	15,712	177,409	190,798	2,446	2,922	195,978	209,976
Bhagalpur	321	179	9,709	9,974	99,473	111,550	888	677	110,266	122,380
Orissa	169	173	6,877	7,037	110,774	114,629	1,067	1,319	118,877	123,164
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	1,574	1,621	17,312	20,046	198	251	19,084	21,000
Coast Nagpur	20	21	7,259	7,861	80,330	82,046	676	696	88,384	90,646
European institutions.	...	...	7,394	7,410	958	966	...	8	8,332	8,384
Total	10,618	10,518	260,250	257,993	1,358,475	1,487,303	18,557	21,451	1,637,800	1,777,265

APPENDIX TABLE 3—concluded.

DIVISION.	NUMBER OF PUPILS IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										GRAND TOTAL.	
	Advanced.		Elementary.		Teaching the Koran only.		Other Schools.		Total.			
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan	1,384	1,211	189	343	861	989	704	667	3,138	3,160	303,704	324,874
Presidency	217	257	15	56	24	160	204	...	490	473	214,889	231,660
Calcutta ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,119	854	1,597	1,874	2,716	2,728	47,662	48,192
Rajshahi	758	623	612	489	605	789	21	284	1,986	2,144	141,799	154,960
Dacca	2,757	2,042	2,630	4,872	25,689	22,454	364	197	31,450	29,565	279,004	307,757
Chittagong	5,304	5,544	211	261	24,006	24,019	697	620	30,118	30,444	179,840	201,902
Patna	11,042	11,829	16,233	14,551	2,271	2,473	568	305	30,112	29,158	226,080	239,134
Bhagalpur	3,661	3,085	4,165	4,441	1,206	1,267	301	667	9,353	9,470	119,618	131,850
Orissa	674	726	5,727	5,207	74	187	97	72	6,572	6,262	125,440	129,360
Orissa Tributary Mahals.	...	...	53	1,396	...	...	...	...	63	1,396	19,137	23,296
Chota Nagpur	531	390	187	123	111	148	48	218	847	869	69,141	91,515
European Institutions.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,332	8,384
Total	26,228	25,706	29,992	31,799	35,976	53,220	4,659	4,894	116,855	115,609	1,754,655	1,892,874

APPENDIX TABLE 4.

Statement showing in detail the attendance and expenditure in classes of Secondary Schools for Indian boys for the year 1903-1904.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average monthly number on the rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—						Total.
					PUBLIC FUNDS.			PRIVATE FUNDS.			
					Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
<i>High Schools.</i>											
Managed by Government	79	13,649	13,296	10,726	1,53,527	..	..	3,07,223	5,180	1,00,000
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	5	2,199	2,056	1,927	2,721	5,283	1,816	12,751	1,013	54,337	
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	233	43,326	42,030	32,456	47,525	4,377	9,667	5,62,091	1,38,097	5,59,068	
Unaided*	267	63,561	60,729	47,350	..	..	..	7,49,124	2,19,417	1,01,18,571
Total	565	123,731	118,111	92,053	2,73,775	9,660	8,123	17,11,144	1,67,677	23,70,944	
<i>Middle English.</i>											
Managed by Government	6	476	462	393	4,858	..	..	2,465	..	11,723
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	35	3,049	2,889	3,280	..	10,518	458	15,259	3,613	50,198	
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	677	50,320	48,096	38,476	21,431	1,17,108	4,227	2,86,439	1,19,393	5,48,508	
Unaided*	283	20,808	19,399	16,317	..	..	..	68,061	91,529	1,62,590
Total	1,003	74,653	70,846	56,466	36,289	1,27,626	5,133	3,42,624	2,47,445	7,53,019	
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>											
Managed by Government	17	1,071	995	754	6,010	..	300	1,826	368	8,594	
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	110	8,690	8,090	6,485	10	38,528	328	25,997	5,042	69,905	
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards	639	35,886	33,831	27,328	37,763	47,028	2,737	1,24,739	58,245	2,70,412	
Unaided*	88	5,450	5,191	4,114	..	..	..	13,677	18,967	37,041
Total	854	51,106	48,080	38,691	43,783	85,556	3,263	1,65,239	82,022	3,79,865	
GRAND TOTAL	2,442	248,490	236,977	187,210	3,47,547	2,22,842	10,723	22,19,272	6,97,144	35,03,829	

* Includes schools in Native States.

APPENDIX TABLE 5.

Statement showing the qualifications of Teachers in Government, Aided and Unaided High Schools for Boys and Girls during the year 1903-1904.

Class of Schools.			Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF														Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.
					M. A.	B. A.	F. A.	Entrance.	Vernacular mastership.	Guru Training School.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Sanskrit Title examination.	Madrasah Central examination.	Other examinations.	Holding no certificate.	
High English	{ Government	{ M.	55	861	51	163	147	179	61	3	5	14	...	...	56	36	51	98	98
		{ F.	2	23	1	5	5	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
	{ Aided	{ M.	233	2,450	37	344	422	514	195	30	81	103	8	3	173	50	52	428	336
		{ F.	8	42	...	...	7	10	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	3
{ Unaided	{ M.	267	3,081	60	472	670	625	126	25	8	103	133	13	9	247	89	62	644	374
	{ F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		{ M.	555	6,395	148	979	1,118	1,318	382	55	189	250	21	5	476	168	165	1,070	808
		{ F.	8	65	1	9	12	13	7	...	...	2	3	1	...	...	5	12	5
GRAND TOTAL			563	6,460	149	988	1,130	1,331	389	55	189	252	24	6	476	168	170	1,082	813

N.B. { M—stands for schools for males.
 { F—stands for schools for females.

APPENDIX TABLES (6 and 7 combined).

Statement showing the amount of direct and indirect Expenditure incurred from public funds on Primary Education for Indian Pupils in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1903-1904.

	EXPENDITURE FROM—								Total of Public Funds.	Total of Private Funds.
	PUBLIC FUNDS.					PRIVATE FUNDS.				
	Schools.	Pupils.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions and other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
PRIMARY SCHOOLS (GOVERNMENT AND AIDED).										
For boys {Upper	4,773	211,778	Rs. 51,071	Rs. 2,24,211	Rs. 17,744	Rs. 3,30,417	Rs. 81,931	Rs. 2,93,026	Rs. 4,15,318	
... .. {Lower	35,342	59,589	1,06,057	6,73,328	47,061	13,85,800	2,87,034	8,27,146	16,72,834	
Total	40,115	1,207,962	1,57,128	8,97,539	64,805	17,16,217	3,71,965	11,20,172	20,88,182	
For girls {Upper	202	8,765	28,628	1,927	4,134	9,494	59,471	37,703	68,584	
... .. {Lower	5,636	71,067	36,555	74,106	6,338	8,608	83,054	1,17,400	190,841	
Total	5,838	80,435	65,183	76,033	10,472	18,102	1,41,524	1,55,203	1,69,825	
Total for all Primary Schools (including Government, aided or unaided)	53,715	1,486,337	2,22,911	9,77,172	75,291	19,82,165	5,95,335	12,75,374	25,77,500	
Proportionate expenditure of the Primary Departments of all secondary schools for Indian pupils ... ..	...	...	1,22,704	1,03,539	9,497	7,00,600	2,51,508	2,36,041	9,62,108
Grand Total of Direct Expenditure on Primary Education for Indian pupils (male and female) ... ..	...	...	3,45,615	10,81,102	81,698	26,82,855	8,46,843	15,11,415	35,29,698
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.										
(1) Charges for abolished primary schools (including Primary Fund schools) ... ..	...	...	2,525	21,566	1,271	...	...	25,362	...
(2) Charges for buildings and furniture for primary schools, or for Technical or any other schools paid from Primary Funds ... ..	...	...	44,810	26,338	3,162	...	...	73,330	...
(3) Charges for subordinate inspecting agencies ... ..	...	...	8,542	1,06,804	3,770	...	...	1,19,416	...
(4) Lower Primary scholarships (including other scholarships paid from Primary Fund) ... ..	...	...	3,360	30,306	788	...	...	34,553	...
(5) Miscellaneous charges incurred on Primary education, including charges incurred from primary allotments, such as purchase of prize-books, grants to Technical schools, money-order commissions, &c. ... ..	...	...	7,055	55,272	3,780	...	...	67,007	...
(6) Charges for the conduct of Lower Primary Scholarship Examination ... ..	...	...	900	14,694	16	...	...	15,610	...
(7) Add 50 per cent. of actual charges for Sub-Inspectors ... ..	...	...	15,078	2,06,818	624	...	...	2,23,131	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure from public funds ... ..	...	...	84,155	4,60,888	13,491	...	...	5,58,444	...
GRAND TOTAL OF DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPENDITURE FROM PUBLIC FUNDS ... ..	...	...	4,29,770	15,41,990	98,009	...	...	20,00,889	...

APPENDIX TABLE 9.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of Upper Primary Schools for Indian boys for 1903-04.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total.
					PUBLIC FUNDS.			PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ...	119	4,861	4,525	3,300	7,208	50	339	1,351	90	9,039
Do. by District or Municipal Boards ...	10	299	246	179	...	668	380	173	144	1,365
Aided by Government or District or Municipal Boards ...	4,624	206,613	193,645	155,157	48,863	2,23,493	17,025	3,28,893	64,607	6,97,971
Unaided* ...	92	3,836	3,561	2,524	...	...	...	5,543	4,696	10,239
Total for 1903-04 ...	4,845	215,609	202,017	1,61,460	51,071	2,24,211	17,744	3,35,060	69,627	7,18,613
Total for 1902-03 ...	4,541	195,251	184,198	144,208	44,622	2,28,156	16,318	3,12,404	84,693	6,86,193

* Including school in Native States.

APPENDIX TABLE 10.

Statement showing in detail the attendance and expenditure of Lower Primary Schools for Indian boys for 1903-04.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE FROM—					Total
					PUBLIC FUNDS.			PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	3	47	47	41	215	14	...	...	...	239
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	8	373	354	289	...	626	406	371	...	1,493
Aided by Government or District or Municipal Boards	35,831	228,290	226,968	746,046	1,06,439	6,72,784	16,565	18,85,429	2,87,034	24,98,255
Unaided "	8,006	182,689	161,839	135,137	...	...	...	2,40,361	69,003	3,00,364
Total for 1903-04	44,214	1,176,388	1,089,288	881,513	1,06,657	6,73,428	17,071	16,26,161	3,47,037	28,00,344
Total for 1902-03	42,570	1,001,162	922,565	803,740	1,13,591	6,98,719	13,122	15,35,372	3,70,966	27,61,776

* Including schools in Native States.

APPENDIX TABLE 11.

Statement showing results of the first-grade Training Schools for 1903-1904.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	SECOND GRADE CERTIFICATE.					FIRST GRADE CERTIFICATE.					TOTAL.		Percentage of success.	Percentage of success 1902-03.
	Candidates mined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates mined.	Number passed.			Total.	Candidates mined.	Passed.		
		High.	Medium.	Low.			High.	Medium.	Low.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Calcutta	66	4	23	2	29	20	3	15	...	18	80	47	54.6	61.1
Hooghly	42	7	44	...	51	22	1	12	...	13	104	64	61.5	51.1
Dacca	68	3	19	...	22	20	4	9	...	13	72	35	48.6	52.2
Chittagong	25	1	13	...	14	10	1	5	...	6	35	20	57.1	73.1
Bangpur	28	...	14	3	17	17	...	4	2	10	45	27	60	62.3
Krishnagar C. M. S. (aided)	9	...	3	1	4	6	1	1	...	2	15	6	40	70
Total	262	15	110	6	137	96	10	50	2	63	357	199	56	60.5
Patna	55	1	14	2	21	13	...	9	...	9	66	30	44.1	57.1
Bunchi	12	2	2	...	4	2	1	1	...	2	14	6	42.9	100
Outback	29	1	19	4	24	3	...	3	...	3	32	27	84.6	66.6
Total	96	4	39	6	49	18	1	13	...	14	114	63	55.2	67.8
GRAND TOTAL	358	19	155	12	196	113	11	63	2	76	471	262	55.8	61.4
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1902-1903	184	15	90	21	126	137	12	44	15	71	381	197	...	...

Twenty-four private candidates appeared for the 1st and 2nd grade certificates of whom 8 were successful.

APPENDIX TABLE 12.

Showing the results of the English Teachership Examination for 1903-1904.

NAME OF CENTRE.	FIRST GRADE.		SECOND GRADE.		THIRD GRADE.		TOTAL.	
	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.	Appeared.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Calcutta ...	3	3	1	1	...	...	4*	4*

* All are private candidates.

APPENDIX TABLE 13.

Statement showing qualifications of Teachers in Government, Aided and Unaided, Middle and Upper Primary Schools for boys and girls during the year 1902-1903.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers employed.	HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES.															Holding no certificate.	Number of vacancies which occurred during the year.	REMARKS
			M.A.	B.A.	F.A.	Entrance.	Vernacular Mastership.	Final Examination.	Lower grade examination.	Guru-training school.	Middle English.	Middle Vernacular.	Upper Primary.	Lower Primary.	Sanskrit Title Examination.	Madrasah Central Examination.	Other examinations.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
<i>Middle English.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	271	1,173	...	...	55	245	217	48	15	134	204	15	7	5	4	3	221	114	
2. Presidency ...	162	705	...	1	90	169	99	27	22	91	83	9	3	...	...	...	154	77	
3. Calcutta ...	18	5	...	1	11	11	22	3	1	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	3	
4. Rajshahi ...	105	409	...	...	34	89	86	15	...	54	64	...	4	...	...	1	53	46	
5. Dacca ...	193	804	...	...	24	193	118	34	1	77	190	27	9	3	4	...	123	191	
6. Chittagong ...	82	345	...	...	15	72	74	11	...	23	82	14	1	...	7	...	36	26	
7. Patna ...	45	195	...	...	5	48	57	12	...	15	86	7	7	...	...	...	35	21	
8. Bhagalpur ...	36	157	...	...	7	30	27	6	4	9	37	6	11	...	...	...	20	24	
9. Orissa ...	45	167	...	...	5	31	37	6	6	37	35	7	1	1	...	...	29	31	
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	14	62	...	...	...	10	6	2	4	8	13	7	...	...	...	...	10	6	
11. Chota Nagpur ...	37	167	...	1	4	34	26	15	2	18	23	6	5	1	...	1	34	9		
Total ...	1,003	4,291	1	3	206	919	773	181	37	471	747	102	51	14	19	17	737	458		
<i>Middle Vernacular.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	137	571	...	...	4	50	129	20	...	40	141	8	1	...	...	...	69	41	
2. Presidency ...	165	547	...	...	10	56	169	21	14	87	172	10	1	...	...	...	114	61	
3. Calcutta ...	8	15	...	...	3	7	10	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	
4. Rajshahi ...	105	269	...	...	1	18	79	18	3	16	99	9	1	...	...	...	24	32	
5. Dacca ...	202	828	...	...	2	53	124	24	1	35	186	21	4	...	...	...	74	41	
6. Chittagong ...	101	291	...	...	1	18	63	19	...	19	131	11	2	...	...	...	33	17	
7. Patna ...	40	156	...	...	1	4	63	13	...	6	89	3	4	...	...	...	8	10	
8. Bhagalpur ...	45	163	...	...	1	10	36	14	3	5	64	5	7	...	...	...	17	19	
9. Orissa ...	36	127	...	...	...	3	30	2	13	10	42	10	2	2	...	...	11	14	
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	4	11	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Chota Nagpur ...	32	163	...	...	...	4	36	6	2	1	41	6	7	...	...	...	6	11	
Total ...	884	2,701	...	...	23	222	682	138	47	161	938	20	29	6	4	3	335	249	
Add Total for Middle Schools for girls ...	21	84	...	1	1	6	9	2	...	9	18	12	2	...	...	6	20	4	
Grand Total for Middle Schools, 1903-1904 ...	1,905	7,076	1	4	230	1,141	1,464	321	104	641	1,701	204	89	19	23	26	1,115	711		
Grand Total for 1902-1903 ...	1,919	6,950	2	7	221	1,051	1,654	164	92	622	1,636	217	92	21	13	18	1,120	781		
<i>Upper Primary.</i>																				
1. Burdwan ...	1,004	1,868	...	...	...	12	7	37	18	141	629	259	57	4	...	...	204	53	
2. Presidency ...	560	842	...	1	...	9	21	17	40	97	304	99	46	...	...	...	207	61	
3. Calcutta ...	21	59	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	4	18	2	...	...	...	...	21	2	
4. Rajshahi ...	592	806	...	...	...	3	14	11	15	64	380	225	83	...	...	...	61	72	
5. Dacca ...	994	1,601	...	...	...	27	24	26	5	159	680	311	118	...	15	...	235	131	
6. Chittagong ...	578	900	...	...	...	3	10	10	3	34	510	196	42	...	...	...	74	37	
7. Patna ...	285	629	...	...	...	1	10	30	7	20	241	115	77	1	...	...	27	65	
8. Bhagalpur ...	353	611	...	...	...	1	6	12	5	29	260	179	84	...	1	...	25	41	
9. Orissa ...	281	623	...	...	...	11	9	30	37	186	124	54	3	...	...	...	40	71	
10. Orissa Tributary Mahals.	68	104	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	8	46	28	2	...	...	...	12	6	
11. Chota Nagpur ...	181	367	...	...	...	1	5	15	11	32	123	78	60	...	...	4	33	29	
Total for 1903-1904 ...	4,868	7,709	...	1	...	61	111	173	160	629	3,401	1,616	629	7	27	5	949	528		
Total for Upper Primary Schools for 1902-1903 ...	4,735	7,336	...	2	3	54	207	133	151	566	3,165	1,410	522	13	26	20	1,059	572		

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* APPENDIX TABLE 14.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of the institutions teaching Engineering and Surveying for 1903-1904.

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the 31st March 1904	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost of public funds.	Total cost.
				From Provincial revenues.	From District funds.	From Municipal funds.	From fees and fines.	From other sources.				
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Engineering College.												
1. Civil Engineering College, Sibpur	1	361	347	1,25,524	...	...	23,052	...	1,51,575	370 6 1	436 13 0
Government and Aided Survey and Engineering Schools.												
1. Dacca Survey School	1	117	145	15,283	...	...	3,313	\$07	19,433	105 6 4	134 0 4
2. Cuttack "	1	88	87	5,590	...	...	1,150	...	6,140	45 13 9	59 1 8
3. Bihar School of Engineering	1	120	125	32,154	...	...	1,597	1,793	35,544	251 3 3	277 11 0
4. Angul Survey School (aided)	1	24	21	403	...	...	17	...	420	19 3 0	20 0 0
Total Survey Schools	4	310	381	51,930	...	...	6,107	2,600	60,537	134 0 7	158 14 3
GRAND TOTAL.	5	710	728	1,80,353	...	...	29,159	2,600	2,12,112	247 11 9	291 10 2

APPENDIX TABLE 15.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of the institutions teaching Arts and Industry during the year 1903-1904.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number of Institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1904.	Average monthly number on the rolls.	EXPENDITURE—						AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL.		
				From public funds.			From private funds.			Total.	Cost to public funds.	Total cost.
				Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees and fines.	Other sources.				
ART, INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1. Government School of Art ..	1	241	195	39,880	...	...	5,810	...	15,690	204 8 0	234 1 10
2. Unaided Schools of Art in Calcutta	3	182	170	...	...	...	1,634	7,012	11,670	...	68 9 7
Total ...	4	423	365	39,880	...	...	10,444	7,012	57,326	109 4 2	157 2 8
Government Industrial School.												
1 Ranchi Industrial School ...	1	52	54	2,761	...	...	...	125	3,186	51 2 0	59 0 0
Board Industrial School.												
1. Burdwan Technical School	1	36	33	...	1,650	240	194	511	2,835	57 4 4	85 14 7	
2. Rangpur	1	101	150	1,488	1,914	...	1,201	870	5,593	34 5 1	55 0 6	
3. Bealia D. J. Sericultural School	1	10	12	257	520	...	...	...	786	65 8 0	65 8 0
4. Pabna Technical School	1	1	105	1,278	665	44	2,612	1,458	5,958	18 5 3	57 13 6	
5. Kaskisore " (Mymensingh)	1	13	9	...	1,242	...	1,119	2,391	4,752	138 0 0	205 10 8	
6. Elliott Artizan School, Comilla	1	49	71	...	1,498	...	1,813	1,663	8,004	63 5 7	112 11 8	
Total ...	6	300	429	3,021	10,131	284	6,080	5,681	25,477	41 14 1	77 10 9	
Aided Industrial School.												
Burdwan	1	18	15	1,450	1,647	...	55	351	3,506	296 7 6	233 11 9	
Presidency	1	16	17	360	...	...	...	4,573	4,933	...	...
Calcutta	1	47	48	360	...	...	...	13,390	13,750	7 5 0	286 6 5
Orissa	2	44	42	...	350	...	14	826	1,190	8 5 4	28 5 4	
Chota Nagpur	10	215	210	732	692	...	...	3,515	4,839	6 5 0	23 0 8
Total	15	344	332	2,902	2,589	...	69	22,654	28,218	16 8 8	84 15 11	
Unaided Industrial Schools.												
Presidency	2	67	46	...	...	...	768	864	1,632	...	...
Chota Nagpur	3	44	42	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	...
Total ...	5	111	88	...	...	...	768	924	1,892	...	19 3 8
Grand Total of Industrial Schools	27	806	802	8,644	13,720	284	6,129	30,456	58,573	27 6 8	73 0 2	
Agriculture.												
The Agricultural class attached to the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.	1	25	23	7,432	...	...	483	...	7,915	323 2 1	344 2 1
Semi-Agricultural School (Midnapur) ...	1	8	7	...	146	...	...	64	212	21 2 3	30 4 7
Total ...	2	33	30	7,432	146	...	483	64	8,127	252 10 8	270 14 8	
Unaided Commercial Schools in Calcutta	3	295	200	...	...	...	14,020	...	14,020	...	53 16 8
GRAND TOTAL ...	36	1,557	1,427	55,996	13,105	284	31,076	37,562	1,38,086	47 10 8	94 12 5	

APPENDIX TABLE 16.

Statement showing the attendance and expenditure of Secondary and Primary Schools for Indian girls for 1903-1904.

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on 31st March 1904.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE—					
					From public funds.			From private funds.		
					Provincial Revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Managed by Government	3	329	309	215	Rs. 22,081	Rs. 30		Rs. 3,597	Rs. 620	Rs. 26,634
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	1	48	34	25	...	363	60	31	149	609
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	3,855	91,842	75,177	57,653	53,267	79,745	11,959	31,825	1,59,105	3,65,961
Unaided*	822	14,214	12,963	10,614	...	...	...	2,641	21,306*	23,987
Total for 1903-1904	4,681	96,433	84,483	68,507	1,05,348	80,150	12,919	38,434	1,81,180	4,17,141
Do. for 1902-1903	3,430	73,263	67,426	51,317	92,812	1,97,517	10,333	32,891	2, 9,614	3,51,586
Do. for 1901-1902	2,642	59,174	55,018	41,531	81,302	1,68,609	10,211	30,967	2,12,777	3,50,702
Do. for 1900-1901	2,644	57,436	56,714	40,028	85,045	1,31,562	9,518	31,225	2,19,149	3,33,821
Do. for 1899-1900	...	...	...	...	88,458	1,32,569	9,378	31,011	2,01,252	3,06,655
					1,55,004	37,825		31,011	1,36,976	
									1,00,987	

* Including Rs. 204 from Native State revenues.

APPENDIX TABLE 17.

A comparative statement showing the amount of expenditure incurred on European Education for 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

	1902-1903.		1903-1904.	
	Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Government Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
<i>Direct Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Training College	5,554	5,554	8,411	8,411
Government Schools (Secondary)	28,743	40,756	28,668	40,137
Secondary Schools	(a) 55,162	55,162	(b) 57,468	57,468
Primary Schools	17,842	28,506	17,621	52,883
Pupil Teachers	400	400	600	600
Total	2,00,499	1,12,029	2,07,729	6,48,719
<i>Indirect Expenditure.</i>				
Boarding Charges	(c) 20,141	8,11,154	(d) 13,807	6,50,719
Building and Furniture	(e) 62,183	2,81,234	(f) 77,004	2,26,815
Scholarships	7,300	7,300	7,770	7,772
Cadets	6,480	7,020	7,716	7,919
Annual Examination	(g) 2,184	6,771	(h) 1,403	5,796
Superintendence	17,516	17,515	15,255	16,255
Total	1,15,772	8,50,004	1,28,969	9,62,276
GRAND TOTAL	3,31,271	18,43,023	3,36,689	16,10,995

(a) This amount includes a special Government grant of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,950 for the College Department of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, not paid through the office of the Inspector of European Schools.

(b) This amount includes a special Government grant of Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 1,650 for the College Department of St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, not paid through the office of the Inspector of European Schools.

(c) Appropriated as follows:—Rs. 1,944 by the Training College, Rs. 10,637 by the Victoria School and Rs. 7,590 by the Dow Hill School.

(d) Appropriated as follows:—Rs. 1,944 by the Training College, Rs. 11,890 by the Victoria School and Rs. 8,973 by the Dow Hill School.

(e) This amount includes a building grant of Rs. 25,000 to the Diocesan Girls' High School, Darjeeling. It also includes Rs. 4,000 expended by the Training College on miscellaneous items.

(f) This amount includes Rs. 4,462 spent for furniture by the Training College at Kurseong.

(g) The remuneration to the Superintendents for 1901 was paid in 1902.

(h) This amount includes Rs. 50 for the previous year.

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APPENDIX TABLE 18.

Statement showing the number of Muhammadan pupils in different classes of Institutions during 1902-1903 and 1903-1904.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Total number of pupils.		Number of Muhammadan pupils.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils.	
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1902-1903.	1903-1904.
Public Institutions.						
Arts Colleges	8,030	8,000	477	403	5.9	5.0
Professional Colleges	2,483	2,500	119	111	4.8	4.4
High schools	122,737	126,329	14,356	14,042	11.7	11.1
Middle English schools	74,943	79,265	11,505	13,021	15.3	16.4
.. Vernacular schools	52,570	52,399	9,816	10,458	18.7	20
Upper primary schools	204,549	225,510	50,983	57,968	24.9	25.7
Lower	1,153,926	1,261,784	319,778	367,783	27.7	29.1
Training schools	1,456	2,234	50	249	3.4	11.1
Technical	12,192	13,049	809	666	6.6	5.1
Madrasas	4,909	6,168	4,892	6,081	99.6	98.5
Total	1,637,809	1,777,265	412,815	471,442	25.2	26.5
Private Institutions.						
Advanced	26,224	25,796	15,155	15,113	57.8	58.8
Elementary, teaching Vernacular ..	29,392	31,739	5,274	6,362	17.9	20.0
Teaching the Koran only	55,976	53,220	55,976	53,218	100	100
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards.	4,659	4,881	37	648	0.8	13.3
Total	116,251	115,639	76,500	75,341	65.8	65.2
GRAND TOTAL	1,754,060	1,892,904	489,315	546,783	27.9	28.8

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract Statement of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the Official year 1903-1904.

(For details, see General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.			Institutions and scholars.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR—						Total of public institutions.		
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Collegiate education.		School education, general.		School education, special.				
				Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
5,572, including 5,397 square miles of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Towns, including municipalities 186 Villages ... 215,281 Total ... 215,467	Males ... 38,346,755 Females ... 38,346,913 Total ... 76,692,668* Number of population of school-going age— Males ... 5,752,013 Females ... 5,751,957 Total ... 11,503,970	Institutions.	For males ...	43	13	2,465	49,100	137	721	52,485	
				For females ...	3	...	65	4,666	18	1	4,753	
				Total ...	46	19	2,530	53,766	155	722	57,238	
			Scholars.	Males ...	7,927	2,493	252,351	1,340,321	1,543	19,047	1,623,682	
				Females ...	82	16	5,642	146,382	691	170	163,583	
				Total ...	8,009	2,509	257,993	1,487,803	2,234	19,217	1,777,265	

AREA AND POPULATION.			Institutions and scholars.	PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.			Grand Total.	Percentage of—				
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Ad- vanced.	Element- ary.	Total of private institutions.						
				12	13	14			15	16		
5,572, including 5,397 square miles of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Towns, including municipalities 186 Villages ... 215,281 Total ... 215,467	Males ... 38,346,755 Females ... 38,346,913 Total ... 76,692,668* Number of population of school-going age— Males ... 5,752,013 Females ... 5,751,987 Total ... 11,503,990	Institutions.	For males ...	2,092	1,518	8,619	61,095	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	28.35		
				For females ...	...	252	252	5,005		2.32	
				Total ...	2,092	1,770	8,872	66,100	30.67			
			Scholars.	Males ...	25,652	81,589	196,932	1,730,414	Male scholars to male population of school-going age. Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	30.08		
				Females ...	354	8,323	5,677	162,960		2.82		
				Total ...	26,006	89,913	202,609	1,892,874	16			

N.B.—1. A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

2. The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

* Including 1,947,802 of the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

(For details, see

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								
1	Collegiate edu- cation.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	
	Arts colleges.	Professional col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions	For males ...	8,30,670	4,29,783	37,99,067	35,42,693	1,13,980	5,69,099	92,85,292
	.. females ..	13,007	...	3,80,369	3,63,064	61,565	1,953	8,19,958
Total		8,13,677	4,29,783	41,79,436	39,05,757	1,75,545	5,71,052	1,01,05,250
2.—(a) Percentage of provincial ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial ex- penditure on public instruction								
		8	10.2	17.8	7.4	3.8	8.9	56.1
(b) Percentage of district fund ex- penditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruc- tion ... ..		...	...	12.80	56.00	.03	1.25	70.05
(c) Percentage of municipal fund expenditure, included in co- lumn 2—17, to total muni- cipal fund expenditure on public instruction ...		14	...	19.10	61.30	.01	3.65	86.20
(d) Percentage of total expendi- ture, included in column 2—17, to total expenditure on public instruction ...		6.1	3.1	30.1	28.2	1.3	4.1	72.9
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDU- CATING EACH PUPIL IN—								
Government in- stitutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues .	121 10 10	271 5 6	16 4 4	1 9 11	83 3 7	72 15 2	42 5 7
	Cost to district or municipal funds...	...	...	0 0 4	0 1 6	0 7 8	...	0 0 9
Total cost from all sources		218 1 6	327 3 3	38 4 6	2 0 6	87 3 8	93 7 2	66 7 11
Municipal and District Board institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	16 10 8	...	0 3 4	...	...	9 3 4	0 7 6
	Cost to district and municipal funds ...	3 5 0	...	4 6 4	4 0 0	...	32 10 8	5 0 6
Total cost from all sources		111 2 6	64 10 3	11 13 7	5 7 6	...	77 10 9	13 8 2
Aided institu- tions ...	Cost to provincial revenues ...	13 3 0	...	2 7 5	0 3 1	29 10 0	4 3 11	0 7 7
	Cost to district and municipal funds...	...	...	1 6 10	0 14 1	...	2 5 3	0 15 0
Total cost from all sources		99 11 2	...	15 15 9	2 15 8	84 10 6	18 6 3	4 8 7
Unaided institutions—Total cost from all sources.		54 2 8	24 9 0	15 9 3	1 13 1	40 1 1	11 12 9	7 6 7
Total cost to provincial revenues		30 14 11	132 6 6	2 5 4	0 2 9	*58 11 7	15 9 11	1 1 6
" municipal or district funds.		0 0 4	...	0 15 11	0 12 3	0 4 4	1 6 8	0 12 4
Total cost from all sources		101 8 5	172 7 5	16 15 10	2 13 4	84 12 11	30 14 10	6 1 7

GENERAL TABLE II.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

General Table IV.)

TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on public instruction.	REMARKS.
University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,29,364	89,261	7,14,927	2,50,450	9,32,493	2,79,720	12,63,945	37,60,160	1,38,65,410	
2,29,364	89,261	7,14,927	2,50,450	9,32,493	2,79,720	12,63,945	37,60,160	1,38,65,410	
...	2.8	10.5	5.5	16.4	6	2.7	43.9	100.0	
...	...	20.90	2.00	.40	1.42	5.20	29.92	100.0	
...	...	3.9	.9	1.7	1.3	5.4	13.8	100.0	
1.6	.6	5.4	1.8	6.7	2.0	9.3	27.1	100.0	

* The annual cost is calculated on the direct expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Lower

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS												
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											UNDER Aided by Govern or Municipal	
		Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.			Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.														
ARTS COLLEGES.														
English	11	1,709	1,928	1,619	1	16	55	37	...	...	...	...	6	1,604
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	7	236	231	151	1	12	14	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	519	615	591	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	361	347	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	1	25	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Colleges ...	21	2,850	3,144	2,673	2	58	65	40	...	...	...	...	6	1,604
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	59	13,645	13,246	10,728	5	2,199	2,656	1,927	2	332	266	230	238	14,294
Middle „ ... { English	7	668	653	578	35	3,640	2,889	2,280	17	1,939	1,199	787	689	51,788
Middle „ ... { Vernacular	17	1,071	865	754	146	8,620	5,090	6,495	6	280	251	191	643	35,880
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	2	304	281	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1,050
Middle „ ... { English	1	76	82	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	2,044
Middle „ ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1,649
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ...	77	15,759	15,307	12,324	186	13,947	13,635	10,402	24	1,871	1,749	1,200	1,612	1,07,917
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.														
For boys ... { Upper Primary ...														
Lower „ ...	3	47	47	41	8	373	354	289	300	5,364	4,476	3,549	35,332	266,279
Total Primary Schools for Boys ...	122	4,908	4,72	3,311	18	672	600	468	304	5,400	4,605	3,621	39,962	1,200,211
For girls ... { Upper Primary ...														
Lower „ ...	1	25	25	24	...	...	...	...	3	65	59	50	3,033	71,635
Total Primary Schools for Girls ...	1	25	24	24	1	48	34	25	3	65	59	50	3,846	80,925
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS														
123	4,933	4,600	3,365	19	720	634	493	307	5,855	4,644	3,671	43,808	1,281,136	
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.														
Training Schools—														
(a) For masters	125	1,278	1,149	896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	967
(b) For mistresses	1	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	614
Schools of Art	1	241	195	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	741	759	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools ...	3	325	390	310	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
Industrial schools	1	52	54	40	6	300	328	265	...	...	...	...	15	343
Commercial schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
Other Schools { Madrasahs	6	1,670	1,689	1,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,686
Reformatory Schools	2	383	421	405	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous schools	1	52	40	35	...	...	...	...	11	160	145	87	272	4,986
Total of Special Instruction ...	144	4,759	4,684	3,831	6	300	324	265	11	160	145	87	387	7,908
TOTAL OF INSTITUTIONS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														
365	28,292	27,735	22,193	213	15,925	14,062	11,209	342	7,586	6,568	4,967	45,703	1,427,650	

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
 - (a) Arabic or Persian
 - (b) Sanskrit
 - (c) Any other Oriental Classic
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standard

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Showing the number of Scholars on the 31st March 1904, classified according to sex, race, or creed for the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1903-1904.

		Euro- peans and Euro- peans.	Native Christ- ians.	HINDUS.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Others.	TOTAL.
				Brah- mans.	Non- Brah- mans.					
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.										
Arts Colleges.										
English	...	41	35	2,402	4,947	463	18	2	9	7,927
	{ Male ... Female ...	50	9	3	20	...	...	...	...	82
Colleges for Professional Training.										
Law	...	3	1	450	1,088	86	1	2	...	1,604
	{ Male ... Female ...	163	3	152	226	16	2	...	1	503
Medicine	...	13	3	...	207	9	...	1	...	16
	{ Male ... Female ...	43	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	361
Engineering	...	...	1	9	14	...	...	...	1	25
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	253	81	3,111	6,462	574	21	5	11	10,518
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.										
Secondary Schools.										
For Boys—										
High Schools	...	1,614	1,222	34,468	72,220	14,622	266	7	173	124,400
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	12
Middle Schools—										
English	...	1,432	912	14,756	15,329	13,007	132	4	376	73,070
	{ Male ... Female ...	158	18	16	174	11	...	1	1	349
Vernacular	...	...	144	8,799	30,872	10,430	311	...	403	50,849
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	47	154	17	9	...	...	257
For Girls—										
High Schools	...	176	6	1	9	1	1	1	11	211
	{ Male ... Female ...	799	133	134	187	20	1	4	18	1,506
Middle Schools—										
English	...	45	10	4	...	2	...	4	9	604
	{ Male ... Female ...	2,113	74	7	...	1	...	18	175	2,488
Vernacular	...	...	78	10	50	2	...	...	3	173
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	481	102	156	19	...	...	2	1,120
Total	...	6,749	3,077	58,332	113,858	38,121	637	72	1,216	237,994
Primary Schools.										
For Boys	...	291	7,420	165,799	789,587	398,856	3,716	3	32,280	1,337,730
	{ Male ... Female ...	120	1,211	7,779	33,093	11,733	171	...	771	34,587
For Girls	...	228	348	292	1,339	376	19	1	31	2,386
	{ Male ... Female ...	377	4,567	14,035	56,785	15,702	289	1	573	62,305
Total	...	526	13,216	128,072	881,581	455,551	4,182	8	34,761	1,487,304
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.										
Training Schools	...	9	179	285	779	149	1	...	67	1,543
	{ Male ... Female ...	1	2	115	266	7	1	1	...	423
Schools of Art	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	...	1	17	125	708	182	8	...	...	1,438
	{ Male ... Female ...	2	23	5	5	...	...	...	...	32
Engineering and Surveying Schools	...	1	...	67	211	69	...	...	...	349
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	...	...	167	59	459	72	2	...	25	806
	{ Male ... Female ...	52	25	10	139	13	...	...	...	289
Commercial Schools	...	6	...	18	219	134	...	...	5	363
	{ Male ... Female ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	...	...	72	7,579	1,139	6,252	2	...	13	15,359
	{ Male ... Female ...	2	34	17	58	19	...	...	1	132
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	78	1,176	8,791	4,276	6,990	17	1	110	21,451
Total of Scholars in Public Institutions		7,997	17,559	198,276	1,041,930	471,442	4,877	86	35,107	1,777,266
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.										
1. Advanced Teaching—										
(a) Arabic or Persian	...	...	...	39	2,178	14,768	...	...	...	16,985
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	6	345	...	...	...	351
(b) Sanskrit	...	...	...	7,725	642	...	...	...	...	8,367
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
(c) Any other Oriental Classic.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Elementary Teaching—A Vernacular only or mainly—										
For Boys	...	...	92	2,380	21,905	6,211	21	...	279	30,697
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	34	60	488	127	2	...	...	711
For Girls	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Male ... Female ...	...	47	16	87	24	1	...	3	17

GENERAL TABLE IIIA.—concluded.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1903, classified according to sex, race, or creed, etc.—concluded.

										Euro- peans and Eura- sians.	Native Christ- ians.	HINDUS.		Muham- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Others.	TOTAL.
												Brah- mans.	Non- Brah- mans.					
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—contd.																		
3. Elementary Teaching—The Koran only—																		
For Boys	...	...	{	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	46,082	..	...	...	...	46,084
				Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,108	...	...	...	5,108
For Girls	...	...	{	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	278
				Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800	..	...	...	1,800
4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards—																		
For Boys	...	...	{	Male	...	...	...	...	...	191	722	2,261	595	540	...	35	4,344	
				Female	...	...	...	...	...	22	5	15	1	...	...	...	43	
For Girls	...	...	{	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	14	
				Female	...	...	...	...	...	26	50	355	52	...	...	...	483	
Total Scholars in Private Institutions										...	424	11,009	27,254	75,341	564	...	317	115,600
GRAND TOTAL										7,007	17,074	209,285	1,062,884	546,783	5,441	86	35,424	1,892,874

GENERAL STATISTICS.

EDUCATION—GEN

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC																		
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																		
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native				
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohan Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																			
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>																			
English	2,34,596	...	...	1,72,994	...	12,894	4,30,484	850	...	169	3,011	...	1,636	5,669	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Colleges for Professional Training.</i>																			
Law ... ..	...	...	...	9,960	...	...	9,960	...	...	...	905	...	...	905	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,94,000	...	...	34,430	...	...	2,28,430	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,28,323	...	...	23,032	...	...	1,51,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	7,432	...	...	483	...	...	7,915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Professional Colleges	3,29,855	...	...	67,925	...	...	3,97,780	...	...	...	905	...	...	905	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Colleges	5,64,551	...	...	2,40,919	...	12,894	8,18,364	850	...	169	3,910	...	1,636	6,574	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																			
<i>Secondary Schools.</i>																			
<i>For Boys—</i>																			
High Schools ... English	1,83,623	...	...	3,07,223	4,190	4,090	4,09,026	2,724	5,233	1,816	42,571	1,588	357	54,337	6,808	...	...	551	...
Middle " ... Vernacular	23,954	...	...	11,423	...	...	35,377	...	10,518	804	15,259	3,610	9	30,119	12,740	...	...	62	...
	6,010	...	300	1,926	368	...	8,504	10	38,528	328	25,997	4,756	268	69,905	1,610	...	...	60	120
<i>For Girls—</i>																			
High Schools ... English	22,045	...	...	3,897	480	140	26,562	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Vernacular	13,562	...	...	2,921	...	...	16,483	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	2,42,096	...	300	3,27,290	5,138	4,230	5,65,954	2,734	54,320	2,952	83,927	9,992	676	1,64,440	21,248	...	...	670	120
<i>Primary Schools.</i>																			
<i>For Boys—</i>																			
Upper Primary	7,208	50	339	1,351	19	71	9,038	...	609	394	173	144	...	1,365	334	...	...	192	...
Lower "	218	14	...	...	...	...	232	...	626	406	371	...	...	1,403	5,127	...	...	9,454	...
<i>For Girls—</i>																			
Upper Primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	60	31	149	...	609	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	36	36	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	7,462	100	339	1,351	19	71	9,342	...	1,663	936	576	293	...	8,407	5,665	...	...	10,646	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.																			
<i>Training Schools for—</i>																			
(a) Masters	92,849	546	18	3,938	57	60	97,463	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Mistresses	3,442	...	...	...	...	...	3,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Art	30,880	...	...	5,810	...	...	45,690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law Schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical Schools	81,104	...	...	22,344	330	1,296	1,05,133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and Surveying Schools	51,427	...	...	6,030	...	2,690	60,117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Schools	2,761	...	...	...	...	425	3,186	3,021	10,431	254	6,660	150	5,531	25,477	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Other Schools—</i>																			
Madrasahs	24,538	...	...	20,850	...	12,088	57,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reformatory Schools	57,544	...	...	...	...	...	57,544	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Schools	58	...	...	...	...	455	597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,605	...	...	...	...
Total	8,63,877	546	18	60,030	416	16,934	4,30,523	3,021	10,431	284	6,060	150	5,531	25,477	1,605	...	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure	11,74,686	648	667	6,28,690	5,473	34,123	18,44,183	6,605	66,423	4,341	94,361	10,305	7,843	1,80,958	28,668	...	...	10,525	130

Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces

PUBLIC																			
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																			
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native				
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																			
Buildings	Rs. 4,53,168	Rs.	Rs. 55	Rs.	Rs. 1,31,078	Rs. 497	Rs. 5,86,798	Rs.	Rs. 2,496	Rs. 653	Rs.	Rs. 328	Rs. 2,777	Rs. 6,266	Rs. 2,142	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Furniture and Apparatus (Special Grants only)	1,02,283					27	1,02,310		2,591	280			336	3,227	665				
Total	5,57,451		55		1,31,078	524	6,89,108		5,087	933		328	3,133	9,483	2,807				
University Direction Inspection																			
Scholarships or stipends held in																			
Arts Colleges																			
Medical College																			
Other Professional Colleges																			
Secondary Schools																			
Primary																			
Medical																			
Technical and Industrial Schools																			
Other Special Schools																			
Total Charges for Scholarships																			
Miscellaneous—																			
Hostel (Boarding Charges)																			
Charges for abolished Schools																			
Charges for conducting Examinations																			
Stipends, Prizes and Rewards to unrecognized Tols																			
Stipends, Prizes and Rewards to Makhtabs																			
Payments to other private Schools																			
Contingencies and Miscellaneous																			
Total Miscellaneous Charges																			
Total of Indirect Expenditure	5,57,451		55		1,31,078	524	6,89,108		5,087	933		328	3,133	9,483	2,807				
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1903-1904	17,32,137	648	712	6,25,590	1,36,551	34,653	25,33,291	6,605	71,510	5,276	91,381	10,603	10,976	1,09,441	31,465			10,325	120

TABLE IV—concluded.

Bengal for the official year 1903-1904—concluded.

INSTITUTIONS													TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM								GRAND TOTAL.
No.	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.												Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	ALL OTHER SOURCES.				
	Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.						Unaided.										Private.	Public.			
	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.						Native States Revenues.	Imperial contributions.		
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39a	40	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,142	75,153	4,338	1,281	..	11,361	1,25,457	2,47,909	50	9,720	79,578	89,348	5,30,621	6,894	1,094	50	3,90,635	2,230	..	..	9,32,403
665	91,270	22,218	1,912	..	7,179	33,622	1,56,231	21	2,453	14,810	17,287	1,98,515	21,800	2,192	24	58,491	601	..	..	2,79,720
2,807	1,66,683	26,616	3,193	..	18,540	1,59,117	1,61,180	71	12,173	94,388	1,06,635	7,24,134	31,700	4,186	74	4,49,186	2,831	..	..	12,12,213
..	2,29,544	3,29,804	
..	89,261	
..	7,11,927	
..	(a) 97,910	
..	(b) 5,048	
..	(c) 21,266	
..	81,872	
..	17,375	
..	12,926	
..	8,696	
..	8,317	
..	2,30,450	
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* The receipt of the University amounted to Rs. 2,000.

(a) This excludes Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 11,000.

(b) This excludes Burma Government Scholarship of Rs. 2,100 Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 150 and Central Provinces Scholarship of Rs. 200.

(c) This excludes Assam Government Scholarship of Rs. 2,700.

(d) Excludes Rs. 150 not shown in the Return for the Office Treasury Materials.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.		
			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an Examination of an equivalent standard.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.								
(English and Vernacular.)								
Government { English	57	14,308	7,924	...	7,924	3,060	...	3,060
... .. { Vernacular	17	1,071	...	...	...	167	...	167
District Fund { English	33	3,087	959	...	959	741	...	741
... .. { Vernacular	145	8,645	...	...	...	1,377	1	1,278
Municipal { English	7	1,561	423	...	433	208	...	208
... .. { Vernacular	1	54	...	...	...	18	...	18
Native States { English	19	1,591	87	...	87	302	...	302
... .. { Vernacular	5	281	...	...	...	23	...	23
Aided { English	927	96,982	18,650	...	18,650	21,003	23	21,031
... .. { Vernacular	633	35,886	...	...	...	5,374	...	5,374
Unaided { English	633	83,611	21,009	...	21,009	20,615	...	20,615
... .. { Vernacular	83	5,170	...	...	...	729	...	729
Total	2,465	251,976	52,070	...	52,070	53,540	29	53,609
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.								
(English and Vernacular.)								
Government { English	3	330	...	78	78	...	62	62
Aided { English	37	3,904	1	178	179	23	612	641
Unaided { Vernacular	15	1,649	...	...	...	10	39	39
... .. { English	5	350	...	25	25	5	60	65
... .. { Vernacular	5	244	...	...	...	...	43	43
Total	65	6,017	1	281	282	41	816	860
Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls ...	2,330	257,993	52,071	281	52,352	53,624	815	54,469
Primary Schools for Boys.								
Government	122	4,908	...	...	...	15	...	15
District Fund	10	308	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	8	364	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	304	5,490	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	39,962	1,20,211	...	...	...	201	...	201
Unaided	8,604	181,045	...	...	...	6	...	6
Total	49,100	1,302,326	...	...	...	319	...	312
Primary Schools for Girls.								
Government	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Fund	1	48	...	...	...	...	1	1
Municipal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native States	3	65	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided	3,446	80,925	...	...	...	...	18	18
Unaided	815	13,314	...	...	...	...	4	4
Total	4,666	94,977	...	...	...	...	23	23
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ...	53,766	1,487,303	...	...	...	312	23	365
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1903-1904 FOR (SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS) AS IN GENERAL TABLE V.	56,206	1,745,298	52,071	281	52,352	53,936	868	54,804

GENERAL TABLE V.

Primary Education in the Province of Bengal at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5					
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
2,153	...	2,153	1,137	...	1,137	34	...	34	14,808	...	14,808
234	1	235	453	...	453	216	...	216	1,070	1	1,071
938	...	938	824	1	825	222	2	224	3,944	3	3,947
2,079	1	2,080	3,772	12	3,784	1,494	9	1,503	8,622	23	8,645
378	...	378	459	...	459	26	...	26	1,561	...	1,561
18	...	18	13	...	13	5	...	5	54	...	54
361	2	363	605	3	608	226	5	231	1,581	10	1,591
78	...	78	135	...	135	39	...	39	280	...	280
26,372	42	26,394	27,373	158	27,531	4,448	19	4,467	95,835	247	96,082
9,006	6	9,012	16,332	91	16,423	3,982	95	4,077	35,694	192	35,886
18,599	1	18,600	17,442	48	17,490	2,475	52	2,527	83,540	101	83,641
1,227	2	1,229	2,416	20	2,436	777	19	796	5,123	41	5,170
61,423	55	61,478	69,361	383	69,694	14,924	201	15,125	251,358	618	251,976
...	73	73	...	111	111	...	23	23	...	880	350
101	80	181	613	1,224	2,237	...	5	35	744	3,250	3,994
18	90	108	77	50	617	48	197	245	153	896	1,049
4	86	90	67	193	170	...	...	...	76	274	350
...	69	69	4	89	93	16	43	59	10	224	234
123	1,090	1,213	764	2,579	3,291	64	208	272	903	3,024	3,927
61,546	1,164	62,710	70,122	2,863	72,985	11,988	199	12,187	272,351	5,642	277,993
691	...	691	2,766	20	2,786	1,464	42	1,506	4,837	71	4,908
24	...	24	216	1	217	68	...	68	397	1	398
7	...	7	25	...	25	6	...	6	364	...	364
21	...	21	3,700	87	3,787	2,303	19	2,322	6,324	166	6,490
34,154	117	34,271	74,110	26,994	101,104	375,969	25,606	398,715	1,171,544	46,077	1,217,621
948	2	950	96,182	2,639	98,821	76,860	3,638	80,498	173,373	7,672	181,045
35,843	119	35,962	846,869	24,746	870,613	154,413	36,725	485,138	1,797,739	54,587	1,852,326
...	...	...	...	6	6	...	19	19	...	25	25
...	1	1	...	23	23	...	24	24	...	48	48
...
...	...	...	5	13	28	2	10	12	...	58	65
47	917	964	1,352	12,184	13,536	847	15,760	36,497	2,216	78,673	80,889
...	64	64	1,2	6,776	5,928	177	7,741	7,918	829	13,565	14,394
47	992	1,020	1,509	48,006	49,515	1,026	43,384	44,410	2,582	92,395	94,977
33,893	1,101	34,994	848,378	71,769	920,127	435,739	74,609	509,848	1,340,321	146,982	1,487,303
97,438	2,255	99,693	918,500	74,619	993,119	470,727	74,608	545,335	1,592,672	152,624	1,745,296

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of the Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private candidates.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muslims.	Buddhists.	Parsis.	Other.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
I.—ARTS COLLEGES—																						
1. Master of Arts	5	5	3	11	74	45	11	70	200	36	12	3	23	74	...	2	23	44	5	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	8	4	12	24	522	430	946	134	2,032	103	85	96	11	205	2	6	90	183	13	...	...	1
3. Bachelor of Science	1	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	14	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
4. First Examination in Arts ...	12	5	26	43	644	306	2,362	95	3,407	204	154	(a) 736	14	1,198	4	11	372	736	70	2	...	...
II.—COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																						
(a)—Law—																						
1. Honours in Law ... ..	...	...	...	...	113	...	503	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law	7	...	8	15	113	...	503	4	620	17	...	117	2	150	1	3	50	79	3	...	...	...
(b)—Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	64	...	...	...	64	26	...	...	...	26	4	1	4	12	1	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	114	...	...	...	114	59	...	...	...	59	1	...	17	36	4	1	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	...	(b) 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S. and Re-examination	1	...	...	1	113	...	...	...	113	59	...	...	...	59	2	...	13	40	2	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	66	...	...	...	66	29	...	...	...	(c) 23	2	...	9	16	1	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	12	...	...	...	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
7. Combined Scientific and First M.B.	1	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	25	13	...	...	...	(d) 13	1	...	4	6	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Doctor in Medicine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c)—Engineering—																						
1. B. E.	1	...	...	1	26	...	...	...	26	12	...	...	...	12	1	...	3	7	1	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering. ...	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	14	...	...	...	14	1	...	3	10	...	...	...	...
(d)—Agriculture—																						
1. Higher class examination ...	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
III.—SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Matriculation ... { For boys 88	224	244	...	627	1,154	1,724	3,121	92	6,095	559	723	1,043	13	2,378	7	13	784	1,432	133	4	1	...
2. B. class examination ... { girls 2	5	...	...	7	8	21	...	...	29	4	12	...	...	16	2	8	3	3	...	...	...	...
3. C. Ditto ... { boys 9	1	...	...	9	65	2	...	...	70	57	...	...	...	39	...	...	11	27	1	...	...	...
4. High School Honours examination ... { boys 4	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	...	10	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...
5. High School examination for Europeans ... { girls 1	5	1	...	7	4	39	6	...	48	2	18	3	...	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Middle School examination. ... { boys 206	1,501	394	2,101	659	4,308	1,132	951	7,170	507	3,156	717	533	4,913	83	64	1,053	2,980	665	27	...	1	...
7. Upper Primary examination. ... { girls 1	54	6	61	7	206	18	4	235	6	114	14	3	137	84	28	4	16	1	...	...	...	...
8. Lower Primary examination. ... { boys 171	4,094	265	4,530	619	12,123	1,038	332	14,112	445	7,540	641	152	8,790	101	1,345	5,305	1,785	36	...	...	7	...
9. Survey final examination. ... { girls 1	170	8	179	15	650	62	7	733	12	452	43	4	617	143	218	27	103	6	...	...	2	...
10. Madrasah Cent examination. ... { boys 165	21,530	760	22,404	723	70,236	2,177	400	73,655	585	43,533	1,230	284	46,098	1	341	4,710	27,760	12,413	182	...	68	...
11. ... { girls 2	651	26	679	8	3,665	88	11	3,772	7	1,376	71	9	1,463	...	213	261	808	84	4	...	...	...
IV.—SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.																						
1. Training Schools (English for Masters. (Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
2. School of Arts examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Vernacular Medical examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Over-seer examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Sub-Over-seer examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Amin class final examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Survey final examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Accounts examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Sanskrit Title examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. ... second examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. ... first examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Madrasah Cent examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the candidates that passed from the Daulatpur Hindu Academy and Wesleyan Mission College, Bankura, which have not yet been affiliated to the Calcutta University.

(b) Of these 1 passed the First L.M.S. examination and 4 Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination.

(c) Of these 5 ... the Preliminary Scientific M.B. examination and 24 the Preliminary Scientific L.M.S. examination.

(d) Of these 5 ... the Preliminary Scientific M.B. 1 First L.M.S. & Preliminary Scientific M.B. and 1 First M.B. examinations

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on public instruction.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Arts Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for Collegiate Education ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.																
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																
Secondary Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools English ..	3	1,467	1,393	1,093	924	5,283	950	30,256	1,556	357	39,186	..	..	4,377	9,660
Middle „ { English ..	30	2,230	2,071	1,615	..	10,278	..	10,121	2,886	3	23,282	..	240	1,17,108	1,27,026	
„ { Vernacular ..	143	8,615	8,036	6,450	10	38,528	..	25,632	1,706	286	63,212	..	..	47,028	85,656
For Girls—																
High schools English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle „ { English ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle „ { Vernacular ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	617	617
Total Secondary Schools ..	178	12,332	11,500	9,164	934	51,089	950	66,015	5,148	676	1,31,830	..	240	1,02,136	2,23,450	
Primary Schools.																
For Boys { Upper primary ..	7	181	144	108	..	608	..	140	144	..	952	50	..	2,23,190	2,24,211	
„ { Lower ditto ..	3	127	127	101	..	626	..	9	..	..	635	14	..	6,52,788	6,53,428
Total Primary Schools for Boys ..	10	308	276	209	..	1,234	..	149	144	..	1,587	64	..	8,96,281	8,97,639	
For Girls { Upper primary ..	1	48	34	25	..	369	60	31	140	..	609	..	26	1,008	4,927	
„ { Lower ditto ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,570	74,000
Total Primary Schools for Girls ..	1	48	34	25	..	369	60	31	140	..	609	..	30	72,138	78,927	
Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ..	11	356	310	234	..	1,603	60	180	284	..	2,196	100	..	9,15,409	9,77,172	
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.																
Training Schools—																
(a) For Masters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	..	..	548
(b) For Mistresses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Schools of Art .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Law Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering and Surveying Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	6	300	328	265	3,021	10,131	284	6,060	150	5,531	25,477	..	..	2,540	13,020
Commercial Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	148
Other Schools { Madrasahs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030	3,030
„ { Miscellaneous Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,641	5,641
Total ..	6	300	328	265	3,021	10,131	284	6,060	160	5,531	25,477	548	..	11,908	22,887	
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																
Buildings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,496	..	..	328	2,277	5,101	..	..	4,308	6,904
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,591	..	..	..	166	2,747	..	..	22,218	21,809
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	5,087	..	..	328	2,443	7,848	..	..	26,526	31,703
Inspection .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,05,321
Scholarships held in—																
Arts Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical College .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,273
Other Professional Colleges .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,780
Secondary schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,182
Primary .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	775
Medical Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,608
Technical and Industrial Schools ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Other Special Schools .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Charges for Scholarships ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,007
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,572
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1904-1904 ..	195	12,988	12,133	9,683	3,953	71,270	1,234	72,279	9,913	8,640	1,67,361	648	240	11,82,563	17,45,621	

GENERAL TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

[illegible]

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

CLASS OF HOSTELS OR BOARDING-HOUSES.	NUMBER OF—		NUMBER OF BOARDERS WHO ARE STUDENTS OF—					EXPENDITURE FROM—					REMARKS.
	Hostels or board- ing-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial reve- nues.	District or Muni- cipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Native States revenues.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
<i>For Males—</i>							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Govern- ment.	35	1,537	418	674	228	517	26,623	...	4,910	91,110	...	1,23,643	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	3	59	...	4	...	55	...	763	...	4,051	...	4,814	
Aided by Government or by District or Muni- cipal Boards.	79	2,824	168	2,205	262	149	6,739	630	1,10,994	1,42,293	...	2,60,656	
Maintained by Native States.	1	23	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	150*	150*	
Unaided	230	5,597	104	3,533	1,540	380	...	...	1,52,766	2,00,691	...	3,53,597	
Total ...	348	10,345	690	6,444	2,070	1,141	33,362	1,393	2,68,610	4,38,345	150	7,41,860	
<i>For Females—</i>													
Managed by Govern- ment.	4	131	8	93	6	24	10,376	...	...	11,861	...	22,237	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government or by District or Muni- cipal Boards.	33	2,084	3	1,593	424	74	5,768	300	87,650	1,73,091	...	2,67,709	
Maintained by Native States.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unaided	26	1,455	...	938	433	114	...	...	49,427	13,754	...	63,181	
Total ...	63	3,700	11	2,614	863	212	16,144	300	1,37,077	1,99,606	...	3,53,127	
GRAND TOTAL ...	411	14,045	702	9,058	2,933	1,353	49,506	1,693	4,05,687	6,37,951	150*	10,94,987	

* This amount has not been shown in General Table IV for the Orissa Tributary Mahals.

GENERAL—TABLE III—FOR EUROPEAN COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

Return of European Schools and Scholars in the Lower

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																	
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.												UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.					
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.				Aided by Government.				Unaided.	
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																		
Arts Colleges													1	45	32	32	2	19
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools ... English													5	968	929	508	5	803
Middle " ... "	1	197	191	180									12	1,163	1,357	1,139		
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English													6	911	878	797	1	113
Middle " ... "	1	76	82	80									24	2,547	2,501	2,159	4	237
Total Secondary schools for boys and girls.	2	263	273	260									47	5,934	5,665	4,914	10	1,213
Primary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary													6	319	289	229		
Lower "													1	19	19	10		
Total Primary schools for boys													7	329	299	239		
For Girls—																		
Upper primary													12	579	516	444		
Lower "													1	54	54	54	1	9
Total Primary schools for girls													13	623	604	602	1	9
GRAND TOTAL OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.													20	957	903	741	1	9
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS.																		
Training Schools—For Mistresses	1	9	8	8														
TOTAL OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	3	271	281	268									68	6,936	6,600	5,697	13	1,241

* Four of these also

EDUCATION.

TABLE III.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

MENT.		aided.	Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.	REMARKS.
Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.				English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.		Muhammadans.	Buddhists.	Parsees.	Others.					
										Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.									
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37			
20	20	3	64	64	13	...	63	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..
807	711	10	1,831	1,831	1,067	54	1,599	16	18	90	51	16	39	28	..	..		
...	...	13	1,655	1,655	269	30	1,572	10	6	20	33	19	5	7	162	..				
103	96	7	1,024	1,024	717	...	935	26	23	...	...	1	5	31	...	201		
179	161	29	2,900	2,900	912	...	2,611	27	11	...	3	...	22	221	...	609				
1,059	968	59	7,410	7,410	2,965	84	6,790	79	58	110	67	36	68	292	132	810				
...	...	6	319	319	4	...	310	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	118	...	
...	...	1	10	10	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	7	329	329	1	...	320	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	122	..	
...	...	13	570	570	18	...	525	3	...	...	...	20	5	17	...	233	
6	5	2	67	67	...	...	58	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	
6	5	14	637	637	18	...	583	9	3	...	...	20	5	17	..	255		
6	5	21	966	966	22	...	903	13	3	...	...	20	5	22	122	265		
...	...	1	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,115	993	84	8,118	8,118	3,000	84	7,674	92	61	111	67	36	73	314	254	1,965				

learned French.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1904, classified according to sex, race, or creed in the European Schools in Bengal.

	Euro- peans and Eurasians.	Native Chris- tians.	HINDUS.		Mubani- madans.	Bud- dhists.	Parsis.	Others.	Total.
			Brah- man.	Non- Brah- man.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.									
Art Colleges	{ Male	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
	{ Female	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	40
Total for Colleges		63	...	1	...	...	...	...	64
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.									
Secondary Schools.									
For Boys—									
High Schools	{ Male	1,520	16	18	50	51	16	33	1,531
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—									
English	{ Male	1,427	9	6	18	33	19	1	1,523
	{ Female	124	1	...	2	...	...	1	132
Vernacular	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—									
High Schools	{ Male	176	6	...	...	...	1	1	201
	{ Female	759	29	23	...	...	...	17	823
Middle Schools—									
English	{ Male	498	16	4	...	2	...	4	609
	{ Female	2,113	17	7	...	1	...	18	2,201
Vernacular	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		6,700	79	58	110	67	36	68	7,410
Primary Schools.									
For Boys									
...	{ Male	200	3	...	...	...	...	1	201
	{ Female	120	1	...	...	...	...	1	122
For Girls	{ Male	558	4	2	...	...	7	1	565
	{ Female	555	5	1	...	...	13	4	573
Total		903	13	3	...	...	20	5	960
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.									
Training Schools									
...	{ Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		7,674	92	61	111	67	56	73	8,448

GENERAL—TABLE IV—COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS FOR
EUROPEANS.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Colleges and

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION																					
UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																					
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by Native States.						
	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native States revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.																					
Arts Colleges
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																					
Secondary Schools.																					
For Boys—																					
High schools
Middle
For Girls—																					
High schools
Middle
Total Secondary Schools
Primary Schools.																					
For Boys—																					
Upper primary
Lower
For Girls—																					
Upper primary
Lower
Total Primary Schools
Schools for Special Instructions.																					
Training schools for Mistresses
Total of Direct Expenditure
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																					
Buildings
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)
Total
Inspection
Scholarships or stipends held in—																					
Secondary schools
Technical and Industrial Schools
Total charges for scholarships
Miscellaneous—																					
Hostel (Boarding) charges
Charges for conducting examinations
Contingencies and miscellaneous stipends, prizes and rewards to European Cadets.
Total Miscellaneous Charges
Total of Indirect Expenditure
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1903-1904.

(a) This amount includes a special Government grant of Rs. 20,000 and a
(b) This amount includes the expenditure of the St. Joseph's Free School
(c) This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 67 given to Calcutta Free
(d) This amount includes a Government grant of Rs. 68 given to Calcutta Free

EDUCATION.

TABLE IV.

Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1903-1904.

EXPENDITURES—											TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—								GRAND TOTAL.
UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.																			
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.												
Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	District Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Private.	All other sources.			
																	Native States revenues.	Imperial con- tributions.	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	39(a)		40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	600	...	...	610	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	600
(a)	19,738	100	25,637	2,209	6,028	(a) 1,862	19,151	81	49,067	69,338	14,138	...	100	74,794	58,201	...	...	...	1,82,900
(b)	29,217	2,050	18,674	6,128	31,016	88,186	...	...	...	...	41,523	...	2,630	27,202	38,144	...	...	...	1,12,330
(d)	24,623	...	61,295	1,868	1,131	91,860	3,733	...	15,158	11,681	21,133	...	...	68,018	21,390	...	...	...	1,13,941
	51,130	175	56,654	12,487	31,149	1,73,771	1,871	6,182	...	9,676	6,102	...	175	60,846	51,221	...	...	...	1,83,214
1,58,008	...	1,365	1,64,600	24,712	76,127	1,24,882	7,670	7,107	65,798	1,27,277	1,86,004	...	2,007	2,50,889	1,71,874	...	...	...	5,92,394
8,523	...	100	7,599	2,031	5,150	23,277	...	...	...	...	8,747	...	100	7,594	7,596	...	...	...	23,677
59	59
7,919	7,116	8,689	3,174	24,119	...	...	...	...	7,116	...	...	7,116	9,111	...	...	...	24,579
1,080	1,211	1,067	2,278	...	...	...	...	1,080	...	...	...	9,084	...	...	...	1,608
17,621	...	100	17,610	8,968	19,457	5,276	...	...	...	...	17,610	...	100	17,610	2,067	...	...	...	52,883
...	6,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,442
1,78,639	...	3,125	1,79,700	51,689	81,194	1,77,798	75,000	7,107	1,10,000	1,27,807	1,96,727	...	3,125	1,82,832	1,93,360	...	...	...	6,80,319
56,610	29,011	52,703	1,78,314	...	1,100	52,703	1,77,113	60,560	...	...	...	1,77,113	...	...	...	1,75,067
2,090	4,478	21,050	3,733	...	1,100	1,100	6,021	2,104	...	...	...	4,774	...	...	...	54,748
58,610	33,189	76,758	1,68,867	...	6,900	16,684	12,764	27,894	...	...	...	1,63,004	...	...	...	2,20,815
...	17,155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,356
...	7,552	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,533
...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240
...	7,771	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,772
...	1,25,180	2,50,132	...	...	...	6,95,719
...	1,106	...	...	1,390	...	...	...	...	5,796
...	47,716	...	...	...	2,203	...	...	...	7,919
...	28,920	...	...	1,29,870	2,50,635	...	...	...	7,09,434
58,610	33,489	76,758	1,68,857	...	6,100	36,664	12,764	1,29,760	...	...	1,29,870	1,03,616	...	...	...	9,62,276
3,34,239	...	3,125	1,79,700	65,109	1,63,862	6,16,995	55,350	13,297	1,02,619	1,71,266	3,36,489	...	3,125	6,76,309	1,98,682	...	...	...	10,11,595

Government grant of Rs. 1,650 to the Collego Department not paid through this office to St. Paul's School, Durgajeting, which is a middle boys' school.
 Boys' Schools, not paid through this office.
 Girls' School not paid through this office.
 Dutch Fund, but does not work under the Code.
 ... Kamala Dhanu Asylum.

FOR EUROPEAN EDUCATION.

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1903-1904.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.		HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						TOTAL.		
				Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage but have not passed the Matriculation examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.								
													Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
				Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																					
(English and Vernacular.)																					
Government .. English	1	187				73	..	73	70	..	70	41	..	41	..	..	..	187	..	187
Aided	17	241	118	..	118	254	29	283	284	33	719	329	71	1,000	..	..	..	2,364	132	2,496
Unaided	8	863	149	..	149	294	..	294	277	..	277	193	..	193	..	..	..	863	..	863
Total	26	1,291	267	..	267	661	29	690	691	33	1,066	1,196	71	1,237	..	..	..	3,334	132	3,466
SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.																					
(English and Vernacular.)																					
Government .. English	1	76	..	..	..	..	71	34	..	14	15	..	23	23	..	..	..	..	76	76
Aided	3	3,398	1	18	19	24	276	735	14	755	876	63	1,195	2,108	..	..	..	794	2,761	3,555
Unaided	5	17	..	25	25	5	60	15	4	86	96	67	103	170	..	..	..	76	274	350
Total	9	3,491	1	43	44	34	606	824	18	840	945	170	1,331	2,291	..	..	..	840	3,114	3,954
Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls.	35	7,441	268	94	351	674	676	1,519	1,091	875	1,971	1,859	1,602	3,138	..	..	..	4,164	3,216	7,410
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.																					
Aided	7	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	33	87	153	89	242	..	..	..	247	122	329
Unaided .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7	320	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	33	87	153	89	242	..	..	..	247	122	329
PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.																					
Aided	15	628	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	85	121	219	291	507	..	..	..	272	370	628
Unaided	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	9	..	..	..	3	6	9
Total	16	637	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	85	121	219	297	516	..	..	..	275	382	637
Total Primary Schools for boys and girls.	23	967	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	118	208	372	386	758	..	..	..	462	604	966
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1903-1904 (for Secondary and Primary Schools).	58	8,576	268	94	351	674	676	1,559	1,186	1,093	2,179	2,208	1,998	4,106	..	..	..	4,626	3,750	8,376

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1904.

RESOLUTION—No. 3884.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1903-1904.

The report, which was due to Government on the 1st October, 1904, was received on the 18th of that month. The Department was in charge of Mr. A. Pedler, F.R.S., C.I.E., from the 1st April to the 14th May, 1903, and again from the 18th August, 1903 to the 22nd March, 1904. Mr. A. C. Edwards, Principal of the Presidency College, Calcutta, officiated as Director during Mr. Pedler's absence on privilege leave from the 15th May to the 17th August, 1903.

2. Among various measures of improvement carried out during the year under review, the following deserve special mention on account of their far-reaching importance:—

- (1) the opening of training classes for Hindu and Muhammadan widows and school-masters' wives so as to enable them to become teachers in girls' schools on the lines of a well-established system in force in the Madras Presidency;
- (2) the extension of the system of appointing *zanana* teachers for women and girls of respectable family and position who by the custom of the country do not appear in public;
- (3) the steps taken to improve the training schools for teachers of Primary schools and to increase the number of such schools; and
- (4) the preparation of a comprehensive scheme for developing and making grants-in-aid to the indigenous Muhammadan Primary schools which exist throughout the Province.

3. During the year under review there was an increase of 3·8 *per cent.* in the total number of educational institutions of all kinds and of 7·9 *per cent.* in the total number of pupils, the increase in the previous year having been 2·9 and 5·2, respectively. High and Middle English schools and pupils both increased. Although there was a further decline in the number of Middle Vernacular schools, there was a slight increase in the number of pupils attending schools of this class. The expansion of Primary schools was well maintained during the year, the number of such institutions having risen by 3·5 *per cent.* and the number of pupils by 8·2 *per cent.* There is still however only one school for every three villages in the Province, and the need for further development is year by year more keenly felt.

4. It was observed in last year's Resolution that the various measures taken by Government with the object of advancing and encouraging the education of females in this Province had borne some fruit, and that there had been a substantial increase during the year 1902-1903 in the number of institutions of this class and in the number of pupils attending them. At the same time, however, the progress of this important branch of education has been slow, the number of schools having increased by 30·5 *per cent.* and the number of pupils by 25·5 *per cent.* Altogether 148,871 girls were under instruction, as against 116,000 in the previous year and 96,050 in the year 1901-1902, the increase being most marked in the number of pupils attending Lower Primary schools. Encouraging as these results are, the proportion of female students to the total number of girls of a school-going age (2·8 *per cent.*) is still insignificant; and the need for patient and continued effort and for the loyal co-operation of the Hindu and Muhammadan communities remains undiminished.

5. One of the greatest difficulties hitherto experienced in establishing and maintaining schools for Hindu and Muhammadan girls has been the lack of qualified female teachers; and, as stated in last year's Resolution, steps were taken during the year 1902-1903 to improve the educational qualifications of teachers of this class and to increase their number by opening training classes in connection with several High English and Mission schools. In pursuance of the same object, it was decided during the year under review to encourage schoolmasters' wives and Hindu and Muhammadan widows to qualify as teachers; and, as an experimental measure, training classes for persons of these classes have been opened at suitable places, stipends being given to pupils who are ready to undergo the prescribed course of instruction.

6. Attention was drawn last year to the general reluctance displayed by parents to allow their daughters to continue their studies after they have reached a marriageable age. In order to meet such cases, the system instituted in the year 1902-1903 of appointing *zanana* teachers for women and girls of respectable position and family who by the custom of the country do not appear in public was extended; while it has recently been decided to allow girls who obtain Primary or Middle scholarships to retain their stipends even if they do not attend a school, provided that they prosecute their studies under suitable teachers and show good progress at the end of the year.

7. It was observed in the Resolution recorded on last year's report that during the year 1902-1903 there had been an increase of 5·8 *per cent.* in the number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction, as compared with an increase of 5·2 *per cent.* in the total number of pupils of all religions. It was remarked that this was a hopeful sign, and that the Lieutenant-Governor trusted that it might indicate a real and lasting awakening on the part of the community to the advantages of education. So far as can be judged from the figures for the year 1903-1904, there are hopes that this anticipation may be fulfilled, the number of Muhammadan pupils having shown a further increase of 11·7 *per cent.*, as compared with an increase of 7·9 *per cent.* in the number of pupils of all religions. Important results are also anticipated from a scheme elaborated during the year under review by a conference of experts, over which Dr. Ross, Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah, presided, for developing the indigenous Muhammadan Primary schools which exist throughout the Province. This scheme has received the Lieutenant Governor's sanction and will be brought into operation as soon as funds permit.

8. The number of Arts Colleges was 46, as against 45 in the previous year; while the total number of students remained practically the same. There was again a decrease in the number of students who appeared at the F.A. Examination, amounting to 177, or nearly 5 *per cent.* On the other hand, the percentage of successes rose by 2·7, as against a decline in the year 1902-1903 of 15·9. The total number of candidates for the B.A. Examination was 1,898, as against 1,711 in the previous year, of whom 284 were successful, as compared with 357 in 1902-1903. Altogether 14 candidates presented themselves for the B.Sc. Examination, of whom 5 only were successful. At the M.A. Examination 200 candidates appeared, as against 190 in the previous year; and of these, 70, the same number as in the previous year, succeeded in passing the examination.

9. The Director remarks that the results of the University Examinations were generally unsatisfactory, but that those of the B.A. Examination are extraordinarily bad. Mr. Pedler states that this failure was partly due to the fact that the candidates sent up from many Colleges in the year under review were not up to the standard of previous years; but he also thinks it probable that the tests for passing these examinations, which have been generally recognised as undesirably low, have been raised by the examiners.

10. Towards the close of the year under review Sir Andrew Fraser decided to remove the Dacca College from its present position in the City to an open site on the outskirts of Dacca. The new buildings will include houses for the Principal of the College and some of the professors, and hostels for a considerable proportion of the students. Good progress has already been made

11. Special Commercial classes were opened in June 1903 at the Presidency College. Few students have however hitherto joined these classes, and but little progress has yet been made. This subject is now under the special consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. At His Honour's request a Conference of representative gentlemen interested in this branch of education has lately met and discussed the whole question. The views of the Conference will be awaited by him with much interest.

12. The number of Secondary schools for Indian boys was 2,442, as against 2,441 in the year 1902-1903. Middle Vernacular schools declined by 46, while High English and Middle English schools increased by 11 and 36 respectively. As noticed in last year's Resolution, the tendency is to convert Middle Vernacular schools into Middle English schools and to develop the latter in their turn into High English schools.

13. Altogether 5,971 candidates were sent up for the Entrance examination, as against 5,623 in the year 1902-1903; while the number of successful candidates was only 2,351 (39·3 *per cent.*), as compared with 2,622 (46·6 *per cent.*) in that year. These results are, as the Director observes, extremely disappointing; and an examination of the figures of recent years shews that the process of deterioration has been proceeding steadily for several years past, and that it has affected Government schools as well as aided and private schools. More candidates are now sent up than in previous years, but the number of successful candidates is considerably less. Mr. Pedler observes that as the gentlemen who conduct the Entrance examination are generally the same from year to year, these figures tend to show that the teaching in High schools is deteriorating, or that there is an increasing tendency to send up boys who are insufficiently prepared or are too young. In paragraph 15, page 21, of his report, Mr. Pedler observes that a comparison of the qualifications of teachers at such schools during the last two years shews that the number of M.A.'s and B.A.'s employed has declined by 9 and 16 respectively, and that graduates do not take readily to educational work. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that one of the results of the Universities Act will be that pupils will be better prepared for this examination and will not be allowed to present themselves at it at too early an age. His Honour is unable to accept the view taken by Mr. Pedler that the qualifications of teachers in High schools have declined. A statement which he has had prepared for the last ten years shows that it is only in the year under review that a slight falling off in that respect has occurred, and that in the nine previous years the increase in the proportion of qualified teachers on the establishments of the various classes of schools kept pace with the increase in the number of pupils.

14. As in the preceding year, technical education was imparted at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, the Bihar School of Engineering, the Survey Schools at Dacca, Cuttack and Angul, and also at schools affiliated to the Sibpur College. The number of Industrial schools rose from 25 to 27, and the number of pupils attending them from 701 to 806. Of these schools, 1 is maintained by Government, 6 are supported by District Boards, 15 are aided from public funds, and 5 are unaided. Measures are at the present time being taken in accordance with the orders passed by the Government of India in their Resolution reviewing the Report of the Industrial Education Committee to improve the organisation of the existing technical and industrial schools throughout the Province.

15. A scheme for establishing schools for the purpose of imparting instruction in respect of the best and latest methods of cotton, silk and wool weaving, combined with a general education up to the Primary standard and teaching in drawing and designing, has recently been submitted to the Government of India and is at the present time under the consideration of that Government. It is well known that a great hand-loom industry exists in Bengal. Its condition however is precarious; and it is considered essential that, if it is not to be allowed to sink further into decay, really practical technical instruction should be provided for all classes of weavers, except the very small number who are employed in artistic work, to which mechanical improvements are not

applicable. It is notorious that the great mass of Indian weavers still use the old Indian hand-loom and warping apparatus, and are ignorant of the extraordinary mechanical improvements which have been made, since the middle of the eighteenth century, as regards these appliances and the preparatory processes of weaving. Several of the most important of these improvements are inexpensive, do not require great technical skill, and can easily be adapted to ordinary Indian weaving. There is, therefore, reason to hope that, if such a scheme is sanctioned, it may be productive of good results.

16. Schemes were submitted during the year to the Government of India for establishing a curriculum of mining instruction at the Sibpur Engineering College and for imparting practical instruction in mining in the mining districts. These schemes, which have been prepared with the help of representatives of the Indian Mining Association and expert officers of Government, including the Director-General of Geology and the Chief Inspector of Mines, are at the present time under the consideration of the Government of India.

17. During the year 1902-1903 the number of Primary schools for Indian boys increased by 3·2 *per cent.* and the number of pupils by 6·1 *per cent.* It is very satisfactory therefore to find that there has been a further improvement during the year under review, the increases under the heads indicated having been 3·5 and 8·2 *per cent.* respectively. As pointed out however in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, there is still only one school to every three villages in Bengal; and the number of schools of this class must be very largely increased before any real satisfaction can be felt.

18. Considerable advance was made with the scheme sanctioned last year for establishing training schools to which teachers in primary schools are sent for a two years' course of training in the art of teaching. Altogether 41 additional schools of this class were opened during the year. Many more schools of this class are however urgently required; and, as soon as the necessary funds are forthcoming, this will be one of the first charges which will have to be met.

19. The Director observes that the usefulness of hostels is now thoroughly appreciated, and that many colleges and schools have institutions of this class attached to them. Mr. Pedler observes however that the accommodation at present available at these institutions is altogether inadequate, providing, as it does, for only 2 *per cent.* of the students attending Arts Colleges and Secondary schools.

20. It has been found that the existing rules for the regulation of hostels and students' messes are ineffective, that the students are frequently left without proper supervision and control, and that the conditions under which they live are in many instances extremely undesirable. The subject is engaging the serious attention of the Lieutenant-Governor at the present time, and a Conference of the heads of institutions in Calcutta has been convened for the purpose of considering the subject. His Honour trusts that, as a result of the deliberations of these gentlemen, it may be possible to prepare a body of regulations which will be of practical utility for the future.

21. The question of enabling District Boards to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of hostels, which was raised by the Director in his report for the year 1902-1903, received careful consideration during the year. The local officers and authorities who were consulted in the matter were practically unanimous in recommending legislation, and proposals on the subject will shortly be submitted to the Government of India.

22. The failure on the part of certain Sub-Inspectors of Schools to spend the prescribed number of days on tour was noticed in the Resolution for the years 1901-1902 and 1902-1903, and instructions were issued that the standing orders on the subject must be enforced in future. Further instances of remissness are again reported, and special measures will now be taken to bring home to the officers concerned their responsibility in this matter.

23. District Officers are already, in their capacity as Chairmen of the District Boards, in a position where they may be in close touch with education in Primary and Middle schools; and the Lieutenant-Governor warmly

The position of District Officers and Divisional Commissioners in regard to education.

acknowledges the valuable services rendered by many such officers in this department of work. Their relation to education in High Schools and Colleges is, however, His Honour considers, not as satisfactory as it might be, and he will endeavour to remedy this defect at an early date. He will at the same time consider how far the influence of Commissioners of Divisions in regard to all classes of education may be strengthened. Numerous schemes of educational reform are now in process of development, and it is essential that all District Officers and the higher administrative officers of Government should take an active interest in their progress.

24. Sir Andrew Fraser wishes to place on record his high appreciation of the services rendered during the year by Mr. Pedler. As indicated in the last paragraph, numerous schemes of reform are under consideration, and in all of these his advice and experience are of great value. Many of the schemes referred to have been matured and will be introduced as soon as funds permit. His Honour trusts that it may be found feasible to give effect to not a few of them during the coming year 1905-1906.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. EARLE,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 4106.

COPY with a copy of the report forwarded to the Municipal Department of this Government, for information.

Circular No. 33.

COPY forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. L. ROSS,

Offg. Under-Secret. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA.

The 24th December 1904.

